

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

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No. 34

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915

BUSINESS IS EXPANDING

As will be noted in the review of business conditions published elsewhere in this issue, business continues to expand and confidence is increasing.

The general tone of trade is optimistic. With bright crop prospects, renewal of construction work and a freer buying movement in all lines prosperity seems surely on the way.

We must not only prepare for it, we must go half way to meet it.

MEET PHYSICIANS HALF-WAY

An example of the mutual relations that should exist between physicians and pharmacists is shown by an incident related in the May issue of *The Pharmaceutical Era* of how the Memphis Drug Club recommended to the physicians of that city the use of a prescription form or blank upon which will appear the usual spaces for the patient's name and address, the prescription, date, registry number and the physician's name and address. There was nothing of an advertising character nor was the name of any druggist or firm printed on the blanks.

Copies of these forms accompanied by a transcript of the Harrison narcotic law were sent to every physician in the city.

This act on the part of the druggists was appreciated by the physicians and as a result the Memphis County Medical Society passed a resolution opposing the use by any Memphis physician of a prescription blank bearing an advertisement of any kind.

The druggists of Memphis feel that this action marks a step forward in the direction of reciprocal co-operative relations between physicians and pharmacists, and goes to show that if pharmacists are to expect due recognition by physicians they must at least do their share in meeting the latter half way.

DRUG LAW CONSEQUENCES

Serious thought is now being given by municipal and state authorities and individuals of philanthropic inclinations toward ameliorating the conditions of the drug victims who have been undergoing great suffering as a result of the strict enforcement of the Harrison narcotic law.

With the shutting off of their supply of drugs many of these unfortunate victims have been driven to insane asylums, jails and other public institutions, where in most instances medical attention has been required to ease their crazed condition.

The cure of the drug habit requires long constitutional treatment, and physicians are urging a temperate enforcement of the law, which would permit of gradual diminishing of the dose for victims instead of cutting off their supply entirely. It is a question that calls for intelligent thought but quick action. These drug victims are as much public charges as imbeciles and inebrates.

RAILROADS RAISE RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been notified of the intention of railroads in official classification territory—that is the territory lying east of the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—to increase the freight rate on news print paper, book paper and wrapping paper about 8 per cent. Tariffs filed by the New York Central become effective May 27.

This increase is in addition to the five per cent. advance recently granted by the Commission. Whether the Commission will suspend the proposed rates pending investigation has not yet been decided.

BED-BUGS PROHIBITED

The sale of corrosive sublimate and other insecticides should boom in South Dakota when a bill now before the State Legislature becomes a law. This bill makes bed-bugs a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. The measure is directed against hotels, and it is a safe wager that it was fathered by traveling salesmen whose nocturnal rest has frequently been disturbed.

Full authority for the enforcement of the bill would be vested in the food and drug commission as the edict against the insects would become a part of the strict sanitary code of South Dakota along with regulations affecting drinking cups, towels, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS IN DRUG STORES

Buffalo is the most recent city to decree against the sale of cameras and photographic supplies by drug stores on Sunday. Which reflects the extent to which the drug store has become the logical distributor of plates, films, chemicals and other necessities of photography. In fact photo supplies may today be regarded as much a part of the drug business as soda water or cigars.

U. S. BIG TOBACCO NATION

Production in this country totals
Billion pounds yearly

Uncle Same produces more tobacco, imports more tobacco, exports more tobacco, and consumes more tobacco than anybody else in the world, according to a report recently issued by the Department of Commerce.

Production of the leaf of all sorts in the United States averages something more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, having a value to the producers of about \$100,000,000.

Considerably more than a third of the production in normal years is exported. The sales abroad are exceeded by only seven of the many products America sends to other countries. Tobacco exports exceed in value such items as cotton manufactures, electrical machinery, paper and paper products and leather and leather manufactures.

"The distribution of trade resulting from the war had its effect on this tobacco sale, however, just as it has on the exports of many other items," says the report.

"The sales of unmanufactured leaf have suffered most and these sales represent the bulk of our tobacco exports. It is practically impossible to ship leaf to some of the belligerents; and the factories in the warring countries that are accessible are not taking their usual supply of leaf probably because sufficient labor cannot be secured to manufacture."

"Our manufactured tobacco is holding its own in spite of the war, thanks largely to increasing demands from the Far East and Oceania. In the war zone the increased consumption by men in the field is more than offset by economies practised by non-combatants."

NETHERLANDS GIVES GUARANTEE

Organization of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, vouchered for by the Dutch government, which gives bonds for all shipments consigned to it, guaranteeing that such goods will not reach Germany, has been completed and is being recognized by the British government.

American goods now can move into Amsterdam and Rotterdam with more freedom if shipped to the trust. It is expected that there will be a marked increase in trade to the continent now, as the strict British "blockade" of all goods which might find their way into Germany, has cut down trade to a minimum.

It is expected that Denmark, Norway and Sweden will form corporations backed and guaranteed by the respective governments, which will give bonds to prove to England that goods consigned to those countries will not reach Germany.

Some time ago the Italian government made a voluntary statement that no copper or rubber was being transhipped from Italy into Austria. No explanation of the enormous increase in imports of those two articles into Italy in the last six months was given in the statement from Rome, however.

London Drug Trade Is Active

Demand for Quinine Increases Following Amsterdam Druggists' Sale

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

London, May 4—Market conditions continue firm, and following reports from Amsterdam, there is an increased demand for quinine which is held at 1s 2½d@1s 3d per ounce. Ipecacuanha, Cartagena, is lower and offered at 9s per pound.

A good business is reported in Japanese camphor, slabs, May and June shipments being offered at 1s 4½d; June and July, 1s 5d@1s 5½d, and afloat, 1s 8½d. The market is cleared of spot stocks.

Citric acid is firm at 2s 6d, and tartaric acid is firmer, being offered at 1s 7d. Cocoa butter is quoted at 1s 5d. Benzoic acid from toloul is held at 5s 6d per pound. Menthol is lower and now offered at 9s 9d per pound c. i. f.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 21.—In an earlier letter we took occasion to report upon the revolutionary character of the present treatment of wounds and illness at the Front in France more particularly at the Casino Hospital at Boulogne. Sir John French in his dispatch last week makes special reference to the work done there at the Research Laboratory which is presided over by Sir Almroth E. Wright, M. D., F. R. S. and more especially comments upon the energy displayed in the discovery and checking of disease in its earliest stages by a system of research which General French states "has never before been so fully developed in the Field".

The long period of trench work and exposure to protracted spells of frost and wet has apparently brought in its wake insanitary conditions never before met with, for in a lecture recently Sir Almroth reported that "In this war practically every wound is heavily infected. The clothes and skin of the soldier on War Service become contaminated with all manner of filth containing pathogenic organisms and spores: the projectile takes these with it and it implants them far beyond the reach of any prophylactic applications of antisepsics."

German Synthetics in Russia

In connection with the Russian field hospital work it is interesting to note that quite a large demand has sprung up of late for many of the substitutes of German synthetic remedies. Some of these have had little vogue in this country and the change over from their original short euphonious names to their stretched out literal equivalents is by the way beginning to cause general consternation, especially on "Change and amongst lady 'phone operators. Hexamethylenetetramene was at first bad enough but now we have calls for

others of that ilk—hexamethylentetraminehydromethylencitricum, hexamethylene-tetraminethylbromo - bismuthumtribromo-phenylicum, etc. The supplies of these products is running short and the high prices ruling should prove sufficiently attractive—where no patents and trade marks are involved—to some of your manufacturers to turn them out and cope with the demand which if not soon satisfied must die out.

A few years ago quite a little sensation was caused in Hamburg by one of the leading firms of export druggists being visited by a posse of German manufacturing chemists who peremptorily demanded that these substitutes and their prices should be withdrawn from his price lists. The demand was bitterly contested! To the Swiss makers we think must be attributed the blame for launching most of these substitutes by taking advantage of the non-existence of patent Laws in their own country. This license enabled them to exploit most of, if not all, the German synthetic remedies simultaneously with their appearance on the market regardless of proprietary rights—and prices.

British Trade Returns

An examination of the Returns just issued by the Board of Trade for the month of March shows that the manufacturing interests of the country are well maintained. Among the more interesting items we find that the imports of raw cotton are much larger than during March last year, while those of wool, oils, fats, oil seeds, indigo gums, petroleum and motor spirit, largely exceed the figures for the same period. A much more satisfactory showing on the Export side could have been recorded had there been included the ever increasing returns of Army and Navy supplies sent abroad which are not publicly made known. The imports of wholly or mainly manufactured goods fell away over the entire line with the exception of chemicals, drugs and dyestuffs which have increased by about 25% over 1914 and nearly 50% over 1913.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 21—Business in drugs and chemicals continues on the quiet side with occasional spurts in demand for some of the foreign preparations which are in limited supply.

The Port of London Authority have given notice that on and after May 1st an increase of from 20 to 25% will be made in the port rates on goods imported into and exported from the port.

A Government of India communiqué dated Simla, 17th inst., states that the

INDIGO outlook is very promising as recent discoveries made by the economic botanists will result in an increased yield and a reduction of disease. It is proposed that the British Government shall give natural indigo the same preferential treatment as is to be given to synthetic indigo which is now being made in England. A special chemist is being appointed and indigo planters appear to be fully satisfied with the Government work on the agricultural side. The total quantity imported here in March 1914 was 30 cwts only whereas during last month the arrivals were no less

than 4,000 cwts forming the largest item of increase under this heading.

AGAR AGAR—Is steady at 1s 10d per lb.

CAMPHOR—Slabs on spot, 1s 9½d per lb., forward, 1s 4½d c. i. f.

PEPPERMINT OIL—Japanese 3s 2d per lb.

MENTHOL—11s per lb.

JAPAN WAX—63s per cwt.

SHELLAC—T. N. 61s per cwt spot.

CARNAUBA WAX—117s 6d per cwt.

LANOLINE—Has been advanced to-day, since cabling you, owing to the increasing scarcity of raw material. Anhydrous is held at 1s 11d per lb., and Hydrous at 1s 10d per lb.

ERGOT OF RYE—Spanish, sound fetches 1s 10d, and fair 1s 9d per lb. Russian is 1s 9d per lb.

LYCOPODIUM—Is arriving more freely at 3s 6d per lb.

GENTIAN ROOT—30s per cwt.

BALSAM PERU—Genuine brings 13s 6d at which price 1 case sold in auction.

JALAP—Low testing 5d per lb.

VANILLIN—25s 6d per lb.

SALOL—9s per lb.

BRISTLE AND RUBBER GOODS

Leading the Drug Sundry Trade in the South and Middle West

"Business in the South and middle West has greatly improved in the last sixty days," says S. A. Foot, manager of the sundry department of Lehn & Fink, 120 William street. "Bristle and rubber goods seem to be in the best demand, but all lines are doing well."

"We handle about 9000 articles in this department and tomorrow we begin taking stock, preparatory to the receipt of new goods. We have now in port from Japan a \$15,000 shipment which arrived thirty days before it was expected. This shows that Pacific freights are moving promptly. Most of our bristle goods now come from Japan and England. German and Austrian goods are practically out of this market."

"The renewed buying in the South and middle West is attributable mainly to better financial conditions brought about by higher prices for cotton and the unusual prices for grain. In these sections, where a few months ago collections were slow, they now are excellent. Such a condition always means good trade."

"In New York City, of course, there is abundant room for improvement. Conditions here change so rapidly that there always is more or less confusion in business. Department store trade is below normal, probably due in part to the removal of the dry goods business from Sixth avenue to the up-town district, and partly to the fact that the small specialty stores are making marked progress in competition with the department stores."

Speaking of department stores and retail druggists Mr. Foot said: "One mistake which the druggist often commits is his failure to make his price sufficiently high on first class goods. Time and again I have seen him sell for 25 cents an article for which department stores ask 49 cents. A little investigation along this line would do the druggist no harm."

New York Markets

Activity Accompanied by Higher Prices Marks Trade in Drugs Wanted in Europe

Foreign buying has become active in several departments of the drug market, causing prices for a number of articles to advance despite the inclination of domestic buyers to persist in a bearish attitude.

With the war hospitals of Europe filled with sick and wounded soldiers, the consumption of drugs abroad naturally has reached tremendous proportions.

Bromides which are being used extensively at the present time in the European hospitals, particularly in the treatment of tetanus developing from gun shot wounds are selling at advanced prices as the result of a heavy export demand from France and Russia, these countries being forced to turn to the United States for supplies which formerly they secured from Germany.

This demand has cleared up the spot supplies of various bromide preparations in many quarters and placed the market on a very firm basis inasmuch as the quantity of raw materials immediately available has been much reduced and the latter costing manufacturers more money.

Other articles for which the foreign demand is urgent and promises so to continue as long as the European nations are engaged in sanguinary struggle include narcotics, anaesthetics, anodynes, coal tar derivatives and disinfectants, supplies of which are now very scanty and in the cases of the botanical drugs promise to become even more so before new crop offerings are received in this country.

So far as Europe is concerned the outlook this year is for greatly reduced harvests of botanical drugs owing partly to the scarcity of labor for cultivating and gathering the crops and partly to the fact that a large portion of drug plants and roots is obtained from those sections of Germany and Belgium where the activities of war are now most vigorous.

Behind the seeming indifference of domestic buyers is the feeling in some quarters that the present conditions governing the market are temporary, and the expectation, or at least the hope, that the war will end before a situation of acute scarcity develops. Some of the keenest dealers in the trade, however, recognize that the war in Europe has brought about many important changes in trade movements and tendencies that will have an important bearing on the drug market of the future and they are watching current developments closely in order to be prepared to meet new conditions as they arise.

Some of the more active features of the market are discussed in detail below.

OPTUM—Exporters are the principal buyers, but are not bidding actively, finding offerings ample though stocks on hand are greatly reduced. The restricted sale of the drug and its derivatives under the new Federal and State laws has had the effect of reducing the domestic demand almost to the actual requirements of the medical profession.

Shipments from the chief centers of production are still by circuitous routes and recent importations have been very small indeed. The price quoted for gum, druggists' quality, in original package lots is around

\$7.25. U. S. P. powdered holds at about \$8.30 and granules around \$8.50.

MORPHINE—There is still evidence of considerable foreign demand for this derivative, but with stocks on hand large and manufacturers turning out their product in quantities more than sufficient to meet the prevailing inquiry from both European and domestic sources, the feeling as regards price is steady and \$5.00 an ounce for the acetate, muriate and sulphate salts is the ruling quotation.

CODEINE—European purchases have been increasing daily and the increasing demand from abroad enables manufacturers to maintain prices on the bulk basis of \$6.45 to \$6.50 an ounce for alkaloid, muriate and nitrate forms in 25-oz. lots despite the contraction in domestic trade due to the operation of the various anti-drug laws.

QUININE—The prevailing feeling in both domestic and European markets is one of strength. Consumption abroad continues heavy on account of the large quantity of the salts being administered in the war hospitals and consumed in the army camps. Makers of salts on the continent and bark growers on the Island of Java are said to be adhering steadfastly to their price maintenance agreement on bark and the prices of salts consequently are supported. The next auction of salts at Amsterdam is scheduled for May 21 while the Amsterdam sale of druggists' quality bark is expected to take place tomorrow. The customary takings of bark of manufacturing quality by European makers of salts occurred today and the basis of the sale presumably was 6.20 Dutch cents per unit of bark. Domestic manufacturers continue to hold their output of salts on the basis of 26c for 100-oz. tins and 26½c for packages of half that size. Even Java and Amsterdam salts in second-hands in the local market are being held as high as 26c on outside lots though occasionally small packages can be had at 25½c.

COP LIVER OIL—Importations of Norwegian oil continues small owing to the fact that European buyers, especially the Germans, are willing to pay higher prices than are obtaining in this country. Local handlers find it rather difficult to effect sales even at concessions in prices which are ranging \$35 to \$37 a barrel, according to brand.

Total exports from Norway so far this year have amounted to 46,000 barrels of refined oil and in view of this heavy outgo it is apparent that stocks of 1914 oil remaining unsold at the outset of the season will be drawn down to small size before the 1916 fishing operations coming season are begun.

Latest returns on the oil yield of Norway show for the Lofoten district a production of 12,600 hectoliters as compared with 9,600 hectoliters last season and 42,600 hectoliters for all Norway compared with 46,000 hectoliters for the corresponding period last year.

BROMIDES—Quotations for these salts of all descriptions have been undergoing an upward revision for several days past. The market is holding strong at \$1.00 to \$1.02 for ammonium and potassium crystals in 50-lb. lots or larger quantities, and 90c to 92c for sodium and strontium salts, the inside quotation being for lots of 50 lbs. or more. The increased cost of materials entering into the manufacture of these products is partly responsible for the upward tendency of prices, but it is chiefly on ac-

count of the development of an extraordinary export demand, that the market has become so conspicuously active and strong. This demand is the natural result of the increased use of bromides in Europe at the present time.

The buying has been mostly for the account of Russia and France. These countries in times of peace get most of their supply of bromides from Germany and Austria but are now compelled to look to this country, Great Britain having only about sufficient stocks on hand for her own needs.

BENZOL—Prices for this hydrocarbon have been raised by manufacturers to a minimum of \$1.25 per gallon for all descriptions and they are having no difficulty in obtaining this figure as only small quantities are being offered and the demand is fairly urgent. The preparations being made by the big American steel companies to produce benzol from their coke ovens suggest that the supply before long will increase materially, but at the moment domestic offerings are sufficient only to prevent acute scarcity. The users of benzol are trying hard to make such stocks as they have on hand hold out until domestic goods are offered on the market, but despite this rigid economy some of them find their supply nearing the point of exhaustion.

BLUE VITRIOL—A further advance in the price of this commodity to a basis of \$7.00 per hundredweight carload lots reflects the rising tendency recently noted in the market for copper metal together with a seasonal increase in the demand for the product itself. The marking up of prices follows closely the publication by the Department of Commerce at Washington of a letter from Consul Smith stationed at Batum, Russia, calling attention to the shortage of sulphur in the Caucasus region where the use of both sulphur and sulphate of copper in promoting viniculture is constantly increasing. Consul Smith writes:

"The shortage of sulphur in the Caucasus and the present high prices (\$9.86 per 100 pounds) should attract the attention of American producers to this market. It is estimated that over 4,000 short tons of ground sulphur were imported annually through Batum, of which total two-thirds were imported from Marseilles and one-third from Sicilian ports at prices averaging \$1.53 per 100 pounds c. i. f. Batum. This sulphur is imported in rough double sacks containing 98 and 100 kilos (216 and 220 pounds) each, there being no extra charge for bags or packing. Sulphur is almost exclusively used in this district for viniculture (about two-thirds of the total imports) and on the cotton fields (about one-third). The center of the trade is at Tiflis.

"With the extension of viniculture in the Caucasus the demand for sulphate of copper is constantly increasing. The imports through Batum in 1913 amounted to over 2,000 short tons, practically all of which amount was supplied by a single firm in Liverpool. This sulphate is imported in crystals of the size of a walnut and guaranteed 98 to 99 per cent. pure. It is packed in oak barrels containing five hundredweight (500 pounds) net. It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of the total imports are employed in the vineyards of the governments of Erivan, Elisavopol and Tiflis and in the province of the Terek.

The trade center for sulphate of copper is Tiflis.

"A very limited amount of pure (100 per cent.) sulphate of copper is used for industrial purposes in this district. Most of it is imported, as the local production is limited and the foreign article preferred, notwithstanding the high rate of duty."

POTASH—The supply of permanganate of potash in the local market is diminishing in a way to give cause for perturbation. This situation has been brought about by the loss through the sinking of the steamship Greenbrier of a consignment of 150 drums of the salt, destined for this country, coupled with the capture of another ship by the British authorities, having on board 350 drums that were intended for this market. The receipt of these cargoes had been counted on to replenish stocks here which are now greatly reduced. In consequence of the limited supply, the majority of holders are asking 60c for permanganate, while in a few instances as high as 65 cents has been paid for lots wanted for export. Domestic buyers have willingly paid the former figure. Potash salts other than permanganate are little if any changed in price.

GLYCERIN—Refiners are holding the price of chemically pure firm on a basis of 19½c, in drums and in one or two instances holders are asking 19¾c. The market for the dynamite grade has stiffened on all sides likewise although the demand for the latter is not especially active. Sales by different interests have been made at 19 and 19½c. A stronger market has also developed in crude grades with the majority of domestic manufacturers and other handlers asking 12½@12½c for the soaply variety and 14½@14½c for the saponification kind. The volume of business transacted in all varieties has been rather light but indications are that buyers will become more active if prices show a fixed tendency at the present level.

MENTHOL—The demand for this article has eased up to such an extent that importers have not been able as they had hoped, to raise prices to meet the recent sharp increases in ocean freights via the Suez and Panama canals. Local holders continue to quote their spot stocks at \$2.80 in cases and \$2.85 in broken lots.

TOLUOL—The supply of this coal tar product has become so short that domestic buyers are finding it increasingly difficult to fill their needs and the appearance of exporters in the market has been attended by the active marking up of prices. Sales for export have been recorded as high as \$10 per gallon, while in some quarters \$12 has been asked. Domestic buyers however are able to secure supplies for less than the prices being charged exporters.

Lycopodium—The outlook for shipments from Russia is discouraging and there appears to be little chance of supplies here being replenished for some time to come.

FUSEL OIL—Foreign goods are not coming in sufficient quantities to relieve the shortage and domestic distillers are in a position to dominate the local market. They are quoting their output of crude oil strongly at \$2.35@2.30; for the refined they are asking \$2.85@3.00 and for amylo acetate \$2.65.

TARTAR EMETIC—Recent sharp advances in prices for cream of tartar and similar materials have increased the cost of production of tartar emetic and a growing

scarcity of stocks has become apparent. Ruling prices are firm at 38 to 38½c a pound.

ACIDS—Benzoic acid made from toluol has become very scarce and local holders are asking as high as \$2.00 a gallon for it. There are practically no offerings of acid made from gum benzoin in evidence. Phenol of U. S. P. quality is being offered for future delivery in rather large quantities by several domestic chemical concerns now engaged in its manufacture. These contracts are being closed at lower prices than quoted in the spot market, but they provide that the purchasers agree to take a certain quantity each month, thereby guaranteeing the makers a steady and assured outlet for their entire output.

ESSENTIAL OILS—The scarcity of U. S. P. phenol and all phenol derivatives has resulted in further rise in prices for artificial almond oil which is now strongly held by the majority of dealers at \$2.00 while some sales of the synthetic product, free from chlorine have been made as high as \$2.25. Cassia is becoming scarcer following an advance in the primary markets of China, and with the demand more active dealers have felt justified in marking the technical description up to 87½@90c. The lead free and redistilled grades continue to be offered at former prices.

CAMPHOR—The London cable which will be found elsewhere in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS reports a good business doing in slabs for May and June shipments at advanced quotations. That market is cleared of spot stocks. At the same time stocks in this country are much reduced and leading American manufacturing interests with European affiliations are reported to have entered the Japanese market and contracted for 500,000 pounds of crude gum for shipments extending over the period from June to November. These purchases have practically cleaned up the available supplies of the Japanese manufacturers whose annual allotments of crude gum are restricted by the Japanese Government camphor monopoly bureau. Prices in the Japanese primary markets, as a result have hardened and higher figures are commanded for on such positions as are still available. In the local market stocks of refined gum are firmly held on a basis of 40½c for the two and a half pound slabs.

OIL OF TURPENTINE—Owing in part to unfavorable weather and recent larger purchases by consumers, only moderate sales are reported, spot being quoted at 48c in carload lots, and 48½@49c in jobbing lines, with prices fluctuating showing ½c decline, but which later recovered in sympathy with higher Southern markets. There is a good export demand, but business is restricted by scarcity of freight room. For export, barrels are offered at 48@49c per gallon and cases, 54@55c, both as to brand and quantity.

BALSAMS—A further advance in prices for the Peruvian sort has taken place as the result of heavy buying for European account and the continuance of an active domestic demand.

SEEDS—Anise seed of the Spanish type has advanced on a scarcity of offerings but star seed of which there has been some accumulation, has eased off somewhat. Canary, caraway, celery seeds have felt the pressure of larger offerings and a slackening demand.

Drug Shipments Are Held Back

American steamship *Ogeechee* forced to leave cargo in England

Word was received here last Monday that the American steamer *Ogeechee* had sailed for New York from Sharpness, England, minus the large cargo of German drugs, chemicals and merchandise which had been taken aboard at Bremen several weeks ago. The steamer was overhauled by British cruisers before it had gotten far on its intended voyage to this country, and taken into the port of Sharpness where the English authorities according to cable advices, caused its cargo to be discharged.

An examination of the ship's manifest shows that the cargo was made of 450 shipments of various descriptions. Among the more important items was a single consignment of 325 cases of Permanganate of Potash, another of 225 cases, 225 cases of tartaric acid, 2,215 cases of naphthalene and a case of cantharides.

The American owners of the goods taken off the *Ogeechee* it is understood have taken up the matter of securing the release of their property with the State Department at Washington and these claims it is expected will be forwarded by the Department with representations, to the British Government.

Consignments to Drug firms or commission houses handling drugs, shown in a copy of the official manifest follow:

A. Klipstein & Co—41 cks. lime dust
A. G. Ansacher & Co—11 cks. prussiate of potash.

Schulz & Ruckgaber—73 bgs. seed, 102 bgs. do, 9 cs. flowers, 20 bgs. herbs.

B. T. Ancas & Co—12 cks. lactate of antimony.

Allaire, Woodward & Co—6 bgs. seed.

Philipp, Bauer Co—325 cks. potash permanganate, 140 lbs. glue stock, 15 cks. fish oil.

Stanley, Gordon & Co—20 cs. wintergreen oil.

W. Berkert—3 cs. glue, 17 bgs. seed, 17 bgs. herbs.

Grasselli Chemical Co—99 bbls. Epsom salts.

Schering & Glatz—3 cks. chemicals, 42 cs. do.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co—90 cks. oxalic acid.

United Brush Manufactories—8 cs. brushware.

John D. Miner—39 cs. oils.

R. F. Lang—2 cs. surgical instruments.

Lehn & Fink, 1 cs. carbon.

J. Bunswald Glass Co—32 cks. syphon bottles.

McKesson & Robbins—20 cks. permanganate of potash.

Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher—100 baskets wintergreen plant, 9 cks. phenyl salicylate, 1 cse. colors.

Davies, Turner & Co—1 cse. tooth paste

Merck & Co—225 cks. tartaric acid.

Schulz & Ruckgaber—1 cse. cantharides.

Magnes, Maber & Reynard—15 cs. essential oils.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co—2215 cks. naphthalin, 1 cse. chromos, 2 cs. chemicals.

(Continued on Page 12)

Russian White Oil is Scarce

American Products Now Being Placed on Market to Replace Foreign Article

With supplies of Russian white mineral oil practically cut off from the United States since the outbreak of the European war, there has been considerable speculation in drug trade circles as to what extent the American oil will replace the oil which was formerly imported from Russia in large quantities. Receipts of Russian oil in this market in the past nine months have totalled only a few hundred barrels, and consequently various concerns have been led to investigate the possibilities of supplying an acceptable substitute. The Standard Oil Co. is the latest to enter this field of production, having just placed on the market a medicinal oil under the trade name of "Nujol."

The acceptability of American oil as a substitute will probably depend largely on its therapeutic value, as determined by physicians and users. Some physicians are said to have indorsed the American oil, while others declare that its odor makes it objectionable. Both imported and domestic oils have been considerably used as a basis for oil sprays for the nose and throat and for constipation.

M. I. Wilbert of the United States Public Health Service, writing on the differences between the Russian and American oils in the *Pharmaceutical Era* for May, 1914, described them as follows: "The oil products that are available at the present time are many, or at least appear to be numerous because of the varied trade names under which they are offered. On studying the nature of these products, however, it appears that there is no very great difficulty in establishing certain, at times arbitrary, lines of demarcation between them and identifying them as belonging to one or the other class of commercially available oils readily obtainable by any pharmacist.

"The bulk of the available mineral supply of heavy mineral oil comes from two sources and the products differ materially in chemical composition. The American oil is obtained from paraffin base petroleum and consists essentially of hydrocarbons of the methane series having the general formula C_nH_{n+2} .

"The so-called Russian Oil, obtained largely, if not entirely, from the oil wells of the Baku district, consists chiefly of monocyclic polymethylenes or naphthenes, having the general formula C_nH_n . These latter products have been described as hydrated aromatic hydrocarbons and while they behave with reagents very much the same as do the hydrocarbons of the methane series, they are more readily purified and generally occur in commerce as water white oils that are quite free from fluorescence or odor. The American paraffin or methane oils usually have a distinct color and are seldom quite free from fluorescence or a peculiar dichroic effect that is particularly noticeable when the preparation is viewed by reflected light. Apart from their appearance, however, there is no evidence that the two products differ in their effect on the animal organism and one

has perhaps as many advocates and users as the other."

Speaking of the oil situation at the present time, Paul O. Hoerning, president of the Oil Products Co., Inc., said that the importation of Russian oil had practically ceased since the beginning of the war. His company, he said, had received only a few hundred barrels to help out the large supply which it had on hand in July. Mr. Hoerning said that the American refined oil does not equal the Russian product in quality, but he claimed that the oil his company was manufacturing offered an excellent substitute for the Russian White Oil. Mr. Hoerning is of the opinion that the Russian oil will again be imported in large quantities after the war is over. He believes, however, that the price will undoubtedly be advanced considerably to meet the labor conditions in Russia.

TO PRODUCE MORE ALBUMEN

New Process of Manufacture Discovered by German Scientists

German scientists have discovered a new method of producing albumen which is likely to have far reaching effects. Its immediate influence in blockaded Germany is to increase the consumption of sugar and to make it still more valuable as a food product. The story of the discovery is told in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which says:

"As is known, there are plenty of carbohydrates at hand in Germany, derived from potatoes, sugar and food beets. So far, however, foodstuffs rich in albumen have had to be imported. Now the Institute for Fermentation Industrie at Berlin has succeeded in inventing a process by which feeding yeast with more than 50 per cent. albumen is produced from sulphate of ammonia and sugar.

"The new process is very simple and existing yeast factories can start immediately the manufacture of the new article without changing their installation. By the new process 100 pounds of sugar and 52 pounds of sulphate of ammonia yield 270 pounds of dry feeding yeast containing 50 per cent. albumen. Being in the position to produce ammoniac from the nitrogen of the air we may say in the future albumen will be made artificially from the air."

The discovery is of importance to the United States, it is said, both in restricting the future exportation of barley and in affecting many industries, albumen being used in making photographic plates and films, in calico printing and in other lines.

\$7,500,000 MEDICAL COLLEGE

Columbia University, New York City, in conjunction with the Presbyterian Hospital, has planned a new medical college to cost about \$7,500,000 or possibly \$10,000,000. It will be erected on the site of the old American League baseball park, ten acres bounded by 165th, 168th streets Broadway and Fort Washington avenue. The ability of the university and the hospital to raise the necessary funds is the only undecided part of the program, it was announced. If the plans are carried through successfully the medical college will take rank as one of the greatest in the world, rivaling famous colleges of Europe.

"Dope" Sale is Decreasing

Authorities declare Harrison Law Has Worked Wonders—Police Uncover Fake "Sanatoriums"

Drug fiends, and those who purvey to them already have hit on a scheme to outwit the Federal Harrison bill, both of which instruments are aimed to curb the illegal use of narcotics.

"Fake 'sanatoriums'" are the means by which "hop heads" now get their "dope" and these places are springing up like mushrooms all over New York City, keeping the police busy rooting them out.

Henry Scherb, lieutenant of the New York police department, and his sixteen men forming the "dope squad" are the ones who are breaking up the drug traffic. Lieut. Scherb asserts that already the street sales of cocaine and heroin have fallen off considerably, owing to the increasing difficulty of vendors to get supplies.

"One thing is certain," said Lieut. Scherb, "in a short time about all the dope that will be peddled on the streets, in saloons, and such places, will be what is smuggled into this country. We can keep tab on all that is manufactured here and all that is imported by regular dealers. Eventually we can trace all of it and find out exactly where it goes."

"But there is a large amount, more than the average person suspects, smuggled in here from Europe, sent through the mails, and by express and in devious ways. Of course there is no checking up on that stuff, and the best we can do is to keep after the street peddlers."

Already, it seems, the price of heroin and cocaine has been advanced by the peddlers. They are getting five and six times as much for it now as they were a couple of months ago. Many of them find it impossible to replenish their stocks, and they resort to deceptions in their dealings with their customers. Lieut. Scherb asserted that he has received scores of complaints from confessed "dope" fiends that certain peddlers were adulterating cocaine and heroin with chalk and other harmless substances. He said these complaints helped him to arrest the peddlers as users of the drug were anxious to have the "cheating" peddlers arrested.

The Anti-Drug Committee, composed of many notable persons in civic and state affairs in New York, has petitioned the finance committee of the Board of Aldermen, to provide \$9,000 for the treatment of drug users at the proposed Inebriates Home, at Warwick, N. Y. Already 100 cases are on the list waiting transportation to Warwick and treatment there. The committee believes that fresh air and sunshine, living outdoors, will have much to do with breaking the spell of the habit on the invertebrate users.

KAISER'S LAST PACIFIC BOAT

The German trading schooner *Elfriede*, the last vessel flying the Kaiser's flag on the Pacific ocean it is believed, has been captured by a British warship, according to advices received from Melbourne, Australia.

More Tax Likely

United States Treasury Facing Stringency Congress is Expected to Extend War Revenue Measure

Internal revenue receipts since the emergency war revenue act took effect have fallen far short of the estimates of the Treasury officials. On the basis of estimated receipts of \$7,500,000 per month and with the normal gains from year to year which have been recorded in the past, the internal revenue to April 1 of the present year should have exceeded last year's figures by not less than \$50,000,000. As a matter of fact, the excess was only a little over \$10,000,000.

The falling off in revenue from distilled spirits is one of the principal reasons why the expected returns have not been forthcoming. Attention was called to this fact by Abel I. Smith, Jr., an attorney of New York City who spoke before the annual convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association at the Hotel Biltmore.

The detailed statistics which have just been completed by the internal revenue experts Mr. Smith said furnished the key to the puzzle which has been worrying the Treasury officials. These figures show separately the receipts under the war revenue act for November, December, January and February of the current fiscal year and demonstrate that the treasury estimates were fairly accurate, the aggregate return from this source being \$25,589,404. On the other hand the course of the revenue from distilled spirits, instead of making a gain over last year, declined for the first eight months of the current fiscal year approximately \$12,500,000.

Moreover Mr. Smith said it is the belief of the most experienced public men in Washington that the sale of distilled spirits will rapidly shrink until, the revenue therefrom compared with the customs collections, will be a minor item on the credit side of the Treasury ledger.

Discussing the necessity for adopting further expedients for averting the treasury deficit which now threatens Mr. Smith said, "In extending the war revenue act for at least another year from January 1 next it is believed the leaders in Congress will amend it so as to increase its revenue producing capacity. This is to include all toilet soaps, talcums, and all articles so far exempted by the Treasury Department, except articles solely medicinal, and they will also have in mind the probable permanency of some of its chief provisions, among which are perfumes. It is thought that at least \$25,000,000 per annum can thus be derived. The recasting of Schedule B, which imposes taxes on perfume, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., is regarded as essential to provide exemption for such necessities of life as dentifrices, mouth washes and other toilet articles."

The customs revenues for the fiscal year to date show a loss of more than \$70,000,000 as compared with the last year's receipts. The war cannot be blamed for but a small part of this as imports fell off only 15% while the revenue fell off 30% by the Underwood-Simmons act. The total deficit now recorded in the department is \$120,608,000. Adding to this an estimated postal shortage of more than \$20,000,000, it appears that the govern-

ment is now facing a shortage of more than \$140,000,000. The net cash balance, which on January first was \$66,770,000, has dwindled to \$25,680,000, a loss of more than \$40,000,000 in three months.

CRUDE DRUGS ON EXHIBIT

S. B. Penick & Co., of Marion, S. C., dealers in American and foreign crude drugs, have prepared for the Panama-Pacific Exposition what they believe to be one of the largest displays of American botanical crude drugs ever exhibited in this country.

S. B. Penick, president of the company, who is in New York this week, said that the demand for American grown drugs has greatly increased during the last six months, and that the object of the present exhibit is to demonstrate to the druggist the wide variety of drugs which can be grown in the United States.

"The exhibit includes," said Mr. Penick, "more than 250 samples of crude drugs in their original state. I do not suppose that one druggist in fifty would know the most common drug he carries if he saw it before it was prepared for the retail trade. Our agents in South Carolina have obtained for us a poke root (*Phytolacca Decandra*) which weighs sixty-seven and one half pounds. I believe it is the largest of this kind of root ever found.

"More than fifty mounted specimens of rare and interesting drug grasses have been prepared for the exhibit and these are supplemented by hand drawings of other varieties grown in foreign countries."

PERFUMERY IMPORTS

The total imports of perfume and other toilet preparations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, amounted to \$1,856,552, an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. over the previous year. The duties on these goods amounted to \$1,229,577.

Of the fore-going total, \$772,377 consisted of preparations containing alcohol, such as extracts, toilet waters, lotions, hair tonics and dentifrices. The imports of these decreased 5- $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The balance of the imports, \$1,084,174, consisted of non-alcoholic preparations, such as face powders, sachets, brilliantine, hair dyes and grease paints. The imports of these increased 5-7/10 per cent.

The values of the individual items and the percentage that each forms of the total imports is approximately as follows, according to the Examiner of Perfumery at the Appraiser's office, New York:

1—Face Powders	29%	....	\$542,087
2—Toilet Water	21%	....	386,188
3—Sachets	20%	....	379,460
4—Extracts	10%	....	193,094
5—Brilliantine, Hair Dyes & Grease Paints .	9%	....	162,627
6—Lotions	8%	....	154,475
7—Hair Tonics and Dentifrices	2%	....	338,600

The fore-going figures are, as stated, approximated as neither the Statistical Division of the Customs House at New York, the Appraiser's Office, nor the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington has on file figures showing the imports of the various items coming under the head of perfume and other toilet preparations.

Denounce Labels Which Mislead

Perfumers Declare Domestic Goods Should not Masquerade as Imported

Labeling of domestic goods in a way to mislead the public into believing they were manufactured abroad was denounced by the members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association at their annual convention held in New York City last week. The Association adopted a resolution urging the enactment of a Federal statute which shall make it illegal to transport in interstate commerce any articles of domestic manufacture unless they shall bear the statement "Made in America" or some similar legend.

The association also voted to endorse the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Stevens of New Hampshire aimed to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and the public.

It was voted that the association should use every means in its power to secure the repeal of the revenue tax on cologne spirits. This article forms a large factor in the manufacture of perfumes and materially increases the cost of the product.

The committee on importation and under-value reported to the convention that it had been unable to secure from the customs officials information regarding the importation of the various classes of natural and synthetic raw materials, perfumes, toilet waters and cosmetics, and the convention resolved to request the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the methods of the Bureau of Statistics so that this information would be easily attainable.

With a view of extending the work of the trade mark bureau to make it more valuable to the members of the association, it was voted to transfer this work from the committee on fraternal relations to the secretary and to provide the secretary with an assistant.

In anticipation of increased expenditures by the Association during the coming year, the convention urged the members to consider seriously the proposition of increasing the annual dues for active members from \$25 to \$50.

The convention closed on Thursday evening with the annual banquet at the Hotel Biltmore. The following officers were elected: President; A. M. Spiehler; Vice Pres., S. S. West; second Vice President, F. F. Ingram; Treasurer, A. B. Calisher. The new members of the executive board were D. H. McConnell, Vincent B. Thomas and George R. Merrill.

MICHIGAN DRUGGISTS PROTEST

The Wayne County physicians and druggists, at a meeting held in Detroit, Mich., passed a resolution to be forwarded to the Treasury Department in Washington protesting against that portion of the Harrison narcotic law which provides for the recording of all sales of narcotics as "irksome and vexatious," causing delays without adequate benefit.

Profit Sharing Coupons are Hit

Wide-Spread Discussion Among Dealers Follows Marshall Field & Co. Announcement

The announcement of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, that in the future they would sell no merchandise which included profit-sharing coupons has started a lively discussion among dealers throughout the country. Coupon corporations have sought to minimize the effect of the announcement, by pointing out the merits of their case.

W. T. Posey, president of the United Profit-Sharing Corporation, insists that the announcement of Marshall Field & Co. will have no effect on his business. His concern he says has received protests from not more than twelve dealers out of thirty-six thousand who handle merchandise carrying premium slips.

Supporters of the coupon system point out the fact that it has been upheld by the courts. When the retail section of the Providence Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions attacking the use of coupons, a letter threatening legal action by the United Profit-Sharing Corporation was followed by a retraction. It is also asserted that Marshall Field & Co. for years professed to carry out the action that they now announce, but that they have never done so with severity. If they do so now, it is argued that the manufacturers would still have no cause for anxiety: they could simply sell the Chicago company the same products without coupons.

Marshall Field & Co., on the other hand, declare that they have received many commendatory letters from dealers who sanction their announcement. One of these characterized trading stamps "a curse to the neighborhood or town that they operate in. They increase the cost of living, and do no good to any one, merchant or customer, and help no one but the stamp concerns themselves". One of the largest department stores in Indianapolis, according to Marshall Field & Co., has written to a number of prominent manufacturers from whom it usually buys, informing them that it would not handle their goods if they engaged in the profit-sharing business. Other instances of the same sort are cited.

The announcement of Marshall Field & Co. stated that for fifty years their buying organization had been built up in such a way as to give the public maximum service in the merchandise purchased. It continued:

"Profit-sharing coupons packed with merchandise do not in any way add to the value of such merchandise."

"We have, therefore, decided that our retail and wholesale business will not carry any merchandise that would involve us in the distribution of profit-sharing coupons, as the principle would be contrary to the long-established policies and ideals that have built up our institution.

"We recommend that every retail merchant give serious consideration to the question of taking action along similar lines, as we believe that it will be to the interests of better merchandising."

George B. Caldwell, President of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company and of the Hamilton Corporation, in "an open letter

to the public" resents vigorously the action of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Caldwell asks:—"Is there animus behind the attacks which are being made on the profit-sharing plan by associations self-appointed to their task of eliminating the trading stamp and the profit-sharing coupon from the commercial life of this nation?"

Mr. Caldwell answers the question in the affirmative. He says: "We insist that the opposition is not based on logic or reason but on a prejudice which even these enemies of the profit-sharing plan cannot explain.

"We insist that the passion of bitterness, which originated from a view of the profit-sharing plan from a purely selfish viewpoint has so obsessed the enemies of the plan that whatever there were of high motives in the beginning have been subordinated in the one overwhelming desire to 'put the coupon and trading stamp out of business.'

This is the outline of the plan as sent out from the National Retail Dry Goods Association, from which Mr. Caldwell quotes:

"National Retail Dry Goods Association.

New York, March 17, 1915.

"To oppose the use of all so-called premium coupons and so-called profit-sharing coupons, etc., by manufacturers.

"1. Organize united opposition of the: Retail Grocers; retail Hardware; retail Clothing; retail Confectioners; retail Tobacco; retail Dry Goods Associations (both local and national.)

"2. To introduce stringent bills in every State legislating against coupon or premium giving by manufacturers. (See Pennsylvania bill.)

"3. To arouse sentiment against the system among all associations of manufacturers and among chambers of commerce.

"4. Use publicity to eliminate coupons: (1) Newspaper (Articles, Interviews for creating public opposition); (2) Magazines; (3) Trade Journals (For creating opposition among retailers).

"Have field secretary address meetings of chambers of commerce and retail associations and secure adoption of agreement recommending that every proper effort be made to discourage the use of articles containing or advertised to contain coupons.

"5. Establish information bureau to educate all retailers as to expenses, profits and methods of coupon companies."

NEW CARBOLIC LAW SIGNED

Liquid Must be Sold in Distinctive Bottle in Ontario

The amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, making the sale of carbolic acid in a distinctive bottle compulsory, is now law, and druggists should see that the law in this connection is closely complied with. It specifies that carbolic acid, above a 5 per cent. solution, shall not be sold by retail except "in a glass bottle of light blue color having six sides, the front being of plain surface, upon which the label shall be placed, and the three opposite sides having blown on them the words 'carbolic acid,' 'poison,' 'use with caution,' and prominent points on the other portion of the surface thereof in such a manner as to render the bottle distinguishable to the touch from ordinary bottles."

Need of Pure Drug Laws

Uniform Legislation is advocated by B. S. Murray to keep fraudulent products off market

In recent years the public has taken more interest in food legislation than in laws affecting drugs. The reason for this is that, before the great pure food campaign of 1906, producers of food gave less attention to the purity of their goods than did the manufacturers of drugs. Nevertheless, there is to-day a wide-spread agitation for pure drugs as well as for pure foods.

In discussing various phases of drug legislation before the recent Food Trade Conference, B. L. Murray, of Merck & Co., New York, said: Purity in drugs must of necessity be different from purity in food. In general, impurities in food are looked upon as merely injurious to health, or, if harmless, merely as fraudulent; but the impurities of drugs are of more concern from the viewpoint of being fraudulent than from being a menace to health. Even the purest drugs may be injurious to health, and not many of us are willing to consume the very highest class of drugs, if, for instance, they are found added to our regular foods.

"Purity in drugs is desirable in part to prevent fraud, and in part to insure proper therapeutic effect. In many instances the impurities in a drug are much less harmful, or have much less effect, on the human system than the drug itself. And there is the whole difficulty. The physician wishes his medicines to have the full medicinal action, and this action should, as far as possible, be the highest attainable, and always the same. It is undesirable to have present any impurity that may act as a diluent.

"There is not much intentional adulteration of the drugs in our country to-day, or for that matter unintentional. In the case of crude plant-drugs, barks, leaves, stems, roots and other portions of plants that find use in medicine, some of the impurities are accidental or perhaps due to ignorance on the part of the plant collectors. Often those who gather the plants know little or nothing of their uses in medicine. They are concerned with them principally as a crop. These crude plant-drugs, of which I have spoken, are in the main not used as such, but serve as raw material for the preparation of refined articles. Nevertheless, all intentional and unintentional adulteration should be done away with.

"We need pure drug laws to insure proper therapeutic effect from our drugs, subordinating for the time being the necessity for preventing fraud. There has been no scarcity of pure drug laws. The difficulty with them is that they are too often disconnected, unrelated, non-coordinating bits of legislation rather poorly adapted to present day needs.

No extended argument is needed to-day to justify the call for uniformity in drug laws. And the same is, of course, true of other very important laws."

To Investigate Fixed Prices

Committee of merchants to report on its deliberations

Five main questions have been framed by the "Cherington Committee" of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has been appointed to study fully the subject of price-maintenance. John F. Finneran, of Boston, former president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, is a member of the Committee, which was appointed in the latter part of 1914.

At the convention of the Chamber of Commerce, held in Washington, last February, the committee, after submitting a preliminary report, received instructions to continue its investigations, and to learn and state, if possible, the essentials of the price-maintenance problem in such a way that their results may furnish the basis for a referendum or general vote of the organization.

At a meeting recently held in Chicago the Committee appointed two sub-committees to prepare statements relative to the adoption of legislation favoring restoration of the producer's right to enter into resale price contracts. One sub-committee will report favorably on such legislation; the other will oppose it. Whatever may be the form of the committee's recommendations, it is firmly of the opinion that price maintenance cannot be separated, as a problem, from advertising.

The committee is eager to receive from all sources—consumers, dealers, associations, and others—facts and figures bearing upon price-maintenance and kindred questions, such as:

- (1) Is there an essential distinction between branded and unbranded goods, to the advantage of the former?
- (2) Are advertised or unadvertised goods more economical to the consumer?
- (3) Is legislation desirable to require merchandise to be truthfully advertised and described?

(4) Do competitive conditions prevent the making of exorbitant profits? and

(5) Does price-cutting actually reduce the value of and hinder the distribution of, identified goods? By "identified" goods is meant goods sold under trade-mark, brand or other means of designating the producer.

All members of the committee will receive details relating to such cases, and forward them to the chairman Professor Paul T. Cherington. After being prepared by him for future consideration by the committee, those that are in order will be made the basis of recommendations to the convention.

NEW HARRISON LAW RULING

Commissioner of Internal Revenue W. H. Osborn has announced the following ruling against the Harrison narcotic law:

"Synthetic substitutes. In exempting from its provisions certain preparations and remedies, the act (section 6) expressly excludes from such exemptions "preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them." To

effect the obvious purpose of this provision of the act, the words "synthetic substitutes" are held to apply to any artificial substance or preparation which is or may be substituted for cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts as ordinarily prescribed or used, and not necessarily to a purely synthetic substitute which, chemically, is identically the same as the drug for which it may be so substituted.

Further, both the title and section 1 of this law include "opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof," and under a liberal interpretation of the word "derivative" from a chemical point of view, the several cocaine substitutes would also be clearly included.

"Manufacturers of, dealers in, and physicians prescribing any such substitutes, as above defined, should therefore register and otherwise conform to the requirements of this law and the regulations issued thereunder."

O'DONNELL SUING BEECH-NUT

Washington Druggist Alleges Gum Firm Discriminates on Prices

James O'Donnell, a druggist of Washington, has brought suit against the Beech-Nut Packing Company and against the Riker-Hegeman Company for certain alleged practices in connection with price maintenance. In his declarations before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, he claims injuries and damages of \$10,000, and demands three times that amount in each case. The suits are brought under a section of the anti-trust law which makes it illegal for a manufacturer to seek to control the marketing of his product from factory to consumer.

This litigation is expected to show how a manufacturer may effectively maintain standardized prices without the aid of a patent monopoly. It is not the first instance in which suits have been brought by Mr. O'Donnell against national advertisers. He engaged in a legal battle with the Gillette Safety Razor Company several years ago, and carried his so-called Sancogen case to the United States Supreme Court, where he obtained an opinion initial to certain methods of maintaining prices.

It is said that Mr. O'Donnell wished to halve the five-cent price of Beech-Nut gum. He alleges that the manufacturers entered into an agreement with a large majority of the jobbers, wholesale druggists, and dealers in this country, by which they promise to sell to the public at the stipulated price, and to sell only to retailers who will agree to uphold this price. According to the plaintiff, he sells \$10,000 worth of gum annually, but he has been unable to obtain Beech-Nut gum except in small quantities, which he has bought surreptitiously. He refused to enter into a price maintenance contract of the sort described, so he says, on the ground set forth in his plea,—that such an agreement is "unlawful and in restraint of trade."

It is set forth in this case that in April, 1915, the Beech-Nut Company offered to supply Mr. O'Donnell at what he calls an "exorbitant and prohibitive price." From this circumstance, he alleges a discrimination in price between different purchasers.

20c per copy.

The druggist charges that the article concerning which the suit is brought is a staple, and that by consequence he not only loses the profits which he would derive from selling a stock commodity, but also is deprived of a large number of customers.

Mr. O'Donnell's suit against the Riker-Hegeman Company is based on similar legal grounds, and seeks the same damages. This time the commodity in question is Mary Garden extract, for which the drug company is American agent and distributor. His alleged experience with this firm and this article is approximately parallel to that which he sets out in the other case.

BOOK ON U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

"Trade of the United States with other American Countries, 1913-1914," is the title of a booklet just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. American manufacturers and producers in all lines will find this document of practical value in determining the kinds, quantities, and values of merchandise exported from the United States to each country of the Western Hemisphere, with annual purchases amounting to two billions of dollars.

The aggregate value of our exports to all American countries in the fiscal year 1914 was 652 million dollars, 528½ million going to North American and 124½ million to South American countries. Canada buys more goods from us than all other countries of the New World combined, and the principal articles making up that trade are set forth in the volume above described, the list of goods including nearly all lines of manufactures from abrasives to zinc and totaling \$345,000,000. Cuba, our second largest American market, bought \$69,000,000 worth of our products; Argentina, third in rank, \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$39,000,000; Brazil, \$30,000,000; Panama, \$23,000,000; and Chile, \$17,000,000, in round terms, while all other American countries bought our products to the value of \$85,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914.

Of equal interest to those seeking information regarding sources of our imported raw materials and foodstuffs is the section of the book which shows the various classes of merchandise sent to our ports by the countries in question. No important article is omitted from consideration, whether Canadian cattle, ores, and pulp; Cuban sugar; Mexican oil and fibers; Brazilian coffee and rubber; Chilean nitrates and copper; or Argentine corn, hides, and meats. The American countries showing the largest imports into the United States were: Canada, 161 million dollars; Cuba, 131 million; Brazil, 101 million; Mexico, 93 million; Argentina, 45 million; Chile, 26 million, and the Central American Republics, 12 million dollars. Our total imports from all American countries last fiscal year aggregated \$650,000,000 in value, of which \$427,000,000 was the value of those from North America.

"Miscellaneous Series No. 23," the official designation of the booklet, will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and by branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, San Francisco and Seattle at the nominal price of

Urge Fight on Chain Stores

Druggists Should Unite for Protection, Say Frederick Stearns & Co.

The small city druggist has to date met with very little competition from the chain drug store. In the larger cities, this competition has been very intense, and while the smaller druggist has so far stood up under the fire of this competition, yet it remains a very serious problem to him. He has had very little assistance from his brother pharmacist in smaller towns. The new trend of chain store development is going to unite all druggists in opposition to this phase of merchandising, we are told by *The New Idea*, house organ for Frederick Stearns & Co. in the current issue of which this subject is discussed as follows:

"One of the largest of the chain stores has decided to enter the small town field, having proved by experimentation that such a field is profitable for them. A combination has been formed with one of the largest cigar store chains, and plans are rapidly being put into effect which will spread these stores to nearly every city and hamlet throughout the entire country.

"Several recent numbers of *Printers' Ink* have contained a very clear analysis of the chain store (by Hurd and Zimmerman) its methods of doing business, of buying, advertising, etc. In order to gain a clear understanding of the advantages under which these stores operate, let us sum up concisely these articles as they refer directly to drug store chains.

"The large chain store organization generally consists of the General Manager or Executive, under a Board, perhaps; District Manager, Store Manager. The drug chain store manager is frequently the manager only in name, and gets \$25, \$35, and seldom \$50 per week salary. The window display, stock display and advertising are all arranged from headquarters. He has nothing to say about hiring help. He has, in short, about the status of a floor walker.

"The average druggist turns his stock three or four times a year. The larger chains have a stock turn averaging about twelve times.

"The turnover is, of course, wholly a result, of which the causes are cuts in prices, service, advertising and other things, but it is an objective the chains have before them all of the time. They would have us believe that this rapidity is due wholly or largely to the personal application of "small profits, quick returns." It is the advertising of the drug store chain, the better stores, the better locations, the greater variety of stock, and service that draw the custom. The public may think it cares a great deal about price, but it will not, except for some extra inducement, go two steps out of its way to buy in a shop that is dingy or unpossessing. A few individuals may, but the public as a whole will not.

"It is interesting in connection with this proposition to learn the results of a group of investigators hired by a charitable organization in New York City, who reported that in a grocery chain store—tea, coffee, etc., priced at different figures all

came out of the same box and was of one quality.

"Chains and other price cutters cut prices on established brands where the cut shows to the public, and do not cut prices where they do not have to. In fact, one man is reported to have said that he would dismiss a man who sold more than one of his leaders in a day. There is no denying that the chain store retailers have some advantages—in buying and the use of a system which is of advantage in all of their stores, but that is no reason why the smaller druggist cannot compete with them. The chain store is a machine, and between this kind of an organization and the average independent druggist there would seem to be no comparison.

"Yet, with all of its genius the chain store has not been able to get and keep clerks with the souls of proprietors. People talk of personality often as if it were a vague, mysterious inanition of the spirit. The personality of the independent druggist can be reduced to his good health, good nature, readiness to sympathize, to cash a check, to extend credit, personal neatness, and a host of little easily identifiable things. Life is made up of little things, and these seeming trifles give the independent proprietor a great advantage over the mere clerk who is a cog in a soulless machine.

"Many retailers, when they are compelled to cut the price on an article, meet the customer who asks for it with a grouch, which never brings customers back. Others adopt the policy that no matter how much they are losing on a sale, they will give the customer the same courteous treatment, as if they were making a five dollar sale with a good profit. Many have met the competition of the chain stores, but it takes a study of the proposition to make it come out right. There are many points of similarity between fighting the chain store and fighting the mail order catalog and the cut price department stores."

ARTIFICIAL LIMB ORDERS

Pittsburgh Manufacturer seeks business from European Governments

E. H. Rowley, president of the Best Artificial Limb Company of Pittsburgh, was one of many recent visitors to call on Stanley H. Rose, now in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Rowley is an American manufacturer who does not believe in waiting for foreign trade to come to his door, but is confident that it may be had if it is gone after. He left New York May 1 for England and France, where he will undertake arrangements to supply the governments of those countries with artificial limbs.

The New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been doing large service for American manufacturers seeking opportunities abroad and for foreign buyers visiting and residing in this country. It arranges interviews between these two classes, sends out circulars announcing the arrival of the buyers and describing the products in which they are interested. Mr. Rose himself, who is a multiple linguist, frequently acts as intermediary. His office in the Custom House is rapidly becoming a buyers' headquarters.

CANAL CUTS DISTANCES

New York is Brought 7,873 Miles Nearer San Francisco

From Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, to Balboa, on the Pacific side, the distance by water around South America is 10,500 nautical miles; through the canal that distance is less than 44 miles. The difference in length of these routes, 10,456 miles, represents the maximum distance that can be saved to a vessel by use of the canal.

This maximum according to the Panama Canal Record, is more interesting geographically because vessels bound for the Pacific coast by way of Straits of Magellan would not skirt the entire Atlantic coast of South America, but would strike across the Caribbean, if from the United States, or the central Atlantic, if from Europe, and proceed by the most direct route consistent with commercial advantage. What counts in the commercial value of the canal is not the distance that could be saved, but the distances that are saved by vessels substituting the canal route for the earlier around-the-continent route in regular trade. Following are some of the savings on great trade routes between important areas:

New York, for instance, is nearer to San Francisco, through the use of the canal, by 7,873 nautical miles. The distance of 13,135 miles by Magellan has been reduced to 5,262 miles by the canal. The water distance between these ports is two-fifths what it used to be. Compared in terms of the overland route between these cities, it is about as if a man who wished to travel from New York to San Francisco were magically transported in an instant to Denver, Colo., there to begin his railroad trip. Three-fifths of the way would be saved before he started.

So far in the use of the canal over 40 per cent. of the vessels that have passed through it have been engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, each of them saving about 7,800 miles per trip. If their mean speed be taken at 10 knots, they have averaged a saving of over a month at sea on each voyage from coast to coast. Where formerly the round trip of a 10-knot vessel required about 55 days' actual steaming, the time at sea for the same trip for the same vessel is now reduced to about 22 days.

The next heaviest traffic through the canal is between the Pacific coast of the United States and Europe. The canal makes San Francisco nearer to Liverpool by 5,666 miles, a saving of two-fifths of the old journey by Magellan. The distance between San Francisco and Gibraltar has been reduced from 12,571 miles to 7,621 miles, a saving of 4,950 miles, or 39 per cent. of the former distance.

From San Francisco to Buenos Aires, via Valparaiso and Magellan, is approximately 7,610 miles, which is shorter than the route through the canal, by which the distance is 8,941 miles. To Rio Janeiro, the distance via Magellan is 8,609 miles; by the canal 7,885 miles. To Pernambuco, on the eastern promontory of South America, the distance via Magellan is 9,748 miles; via the canal, 6,746 miles. To Para, the distances via Magellan and via the canal are 10,852 and 5,642 miles respectively.

Tobacco-Drug Merger Suit

Retail Tobacconists Seek to Prevent Riker-Hegeman and United Cigar Stores Company Combination

Complaint has been filed with the United States Government by the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association of New York City against the Riker-Hegeman Company, the United Cigar Stores Company of America the United Profit Sharing Corporation, the Merchants' Realty Company, the United Window Display Company and the United Chemists Company, alleging restraint of trade and unfair discrimination amounting to a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The independent tobacconists, represented by Henry H. Hunter, 299 Broadway, New York City, seek to prevent a merger of the Riker-Hegeman Company and the United Cigar Stores Company and the other allied corporations on the ground that such a combination would have the effect of throttling competition and driving many independent tobacconists out of business.

Two complaints have been filed, one with the attorney general at Washington and the other with the Department of Justice, which has appointed a special commission to investigate the tobacco situation. Assistant United States Attorney Claude H. Thompson is in charge of this investigation. If this commission finds a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law on the part of the drug and cigar combination it will so report to the Department of Justice, which will then be expected to institute proceedings against the corporations of which complaint is entered.

In support of their complaint the retail tobacconists quote from a statement made by George W. Wickersham when he was Attorney-General. This statement made by Mr. Wickersham while the tobacco litigation was in progress, was to the effect that the combination of the wholesale concerns with the United Cigar Stores Company afforded the trust the "greatest opportunity to harass the domestic trade and to incense a greater number of people than anything else they have done, because they have gone in and reached the poor corner dealer, bought the house over his head, and when the lease came to an end, instead of being able to renew it as formerly he finds that he cannot get a renewal because it has been taken by the United Cigar Stores Company."

MARCH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Imports from Europe dropped to a little over \$49,600,000 during March, a decrease of more than \$34,000,000, compared with figures for March 1914, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce. The imports from Asia amounted to a little over \$19,000,000, a decrease of more than \$6,900,000.

Imports from North America increased over \$9,000,000, and from South America the increase was about \$5,000,000. The imports from Oceania increased more than \$1,700,000, and from Africa increased over \$500,000.

The reduction in total imports for the month was over \$24,500,000.

Exports to Europe increased by \$113,000,000 during March. To South America they increased by more than \$2,000,000, and to Asia about \$100,000. During the same month the exports to North America decreased over \$8,700,000. The exports to Oceania decreased over \$4,000,000, while to Africa they increased over \$600,000.

Following is the table of imports and exports during March by great groups, as issued by the Department of Commerce:

EXPORTS		
	Month of March 1914.	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	\$56,319,364	\$61,179,943
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	7,168,732	52,129,999
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	22,989,066	55,249,913
Mfs. for further use in manufacturing	32,865,618	33,218,673
Mfs. ready for consumption	63,739,633	80,708,513
Miscellaneous	861,188	9,763,190
Total dom. exports	\$183,934,601	\$292,250,231
For. mdse. exp'td	3,564,633	4,251,621
Total exports	... 187,499,234	\$296,501,852

IMPORTS		
	Month of March 1914.	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	\$62,856,811	\$59,033,078
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	24,085,549	20,364,851
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	24,310,776	32,539,949
Mfs. for further use in manufacturing	29,812,091	18,235,857
Mfs. ready for consumption	39,841,077	26,373,560
Miscellaneous	1,649,000	1,474,721
Total imports	... \$182,555,304	\$158,022,016

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

The Board of General Appraisers has made rulings in the following cases:

Dodge & Olcott lost in contentions relating to dried rose leaves and cassie flowers returned by Appraiser Sague as natural aromatic substances. Based on this return, the Collector took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem, while the importers claimed free entry as drugs. Judge McClelland said that it was incumbent upon the protestants to show that the products are of the character claimed. The ruling of the Collector was affirmed.

Park & Tilford claimed that certain soap imported under the present law is unperfumed and, therefore, properly dutiable at 10 per cent. The Collector assessed the soap at 20 per cent. as having medicinal properties. The testimony showed that the soap contained carbolic acid. On this account the board affirmed the Collector's decision.

Redden & Martin disputed the Surveyor's method of returning weights of castor oil for dutiable purposes under the tariff. It appeared that duty was taken at the rate of 12 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds. The claim was that eight pounds constitute a gallon. The board agreed and ordered a reliquidation.

The S. Ban Company and the Pacific Export Lumber Company, Portland, Ore., protested the Collector's assessment of \$4 per ton on Bungo sulphur as refined. The board sustained the claim that the product is in a crude state and entitled to free entry under the Tariff act of 1909.

Meyer Bros. To Reorganize

Big St. Louis Drug Concern Will Start in Business Again

A plan for the reorganization of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company of St. Louis under the name of the Meyer Bros. Drug Corporation was outlined a few days ago by Charles W. Wall, treasurer of the company, at a meeting of stockholders.

Stocks of merchandise, store fixtures and other property of the company will be turned over to the new corporation in exchange for \$700,000 in new stock. New investments by outsiders of \$300,000 will bring the total capitalization to \$1,000,000.

Creditors of the company, under the plan of reorganization, will have their choice of taking fifty cents on the dollar for their claims, or of taking notes for the full amount due in five years with interest. The majority of the principal claimants are expected to avail themselves of the latter option.

Edwin W. Lee, receiver for the company, filed a report recently showing some interesting facts regarding the conduct of the business up to the time of the receivership. It was set forth that at various times certain officers and stockholders had withdrawn sums totaling \$751,220.93; that five corporations promoted by certain officers of the company and owning realty and leases in St. Louis, had received advances from the drug company of \$361,482.71. The report also mentioned a claim of the wife of an officer of the company for the proceeds of a note for \$100,000 deposited with the company, the note being secured by collateral and endorsed by the company.

The report stated the company has pursued the policy of carrying life insurance on delinquent debtors and that on Feb. 9, 1915, insurance of this character was carried to the extent of \$201,250.

The assets of the company, according to the report, included warehouse property in Kansas City, salt mines in Michigan, and residence, farm and timber property, the equity of which was estimated at \$160,384. The accountants stated that at the time the books were gone over the indebtedness of customers to the company was \$351,891.43.

The receiver stated that he had taken advantage of discounts on all purchases and had saved \$6,635.03. He said he had retained only necessary employees and put the saving in salaries in two months at \$2,933.33.

He said that from an examination of the books it appeared that the business of the firm had totaled from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year. He estimated that from the amount of business during the time he had been in charge the total this year would be from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Reorganization plans are expected to be completed soon for the resumption of business as in the past.

WE WANT TO KNOW

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS would like to ascertain the name of the manufacturer of the "Pleasure Walk Corn Cure."

Business Outlook

Fine Crop Outlook and Money Ease Underlie General Improvement

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Board from agents in the twelve reserve bank districts into which the country is now divided indicate a general improvement in business conditions. Returning confidence is based on more fundamental conditions than those which have been brought about by the distribution of large contracts for war materials among the large steel manufacturing and equipment companies. This business has contributed in no small measure to the development of a more cheerful feeling, especially as the shares of the corporations favored by the so-called war orders have been boosted in a spectacular manner on the New York Stock exchange, and Wall Street, where the prevailing sentiment of the nation usually finds expression in concrete form, has been particularly buoyant in spirits within the past fortnight.

The real underlying causes for confidence however are found in the extremely favorable outlook for crops and the abundance of money now available under the operation of the new Federal Reserve banking system, for the financing of needs of all legitimate business enterprise. There is more willingness on the part of country dealers to replenish their stocks of merchandise which as a general rule have been carried at a reduced level for several months past and the trade in the larger centers of population has picked up considerably in many lines.

The reports from the west sections where the people are in closer touch with crop conditions are more encouraging than those from the eastern factory districts though the latter have been favored with a larger volume of orders both on domestic and export account.

The Federal Reserve Board's Agents find that in the St. Louis district the demand for general merchandise has improved. While below normal, the sales and collections for the first quarter of the year show improvement over the previous quarter and a year ago.

The outlook in the Minneapolis district is said to favor improvement in all business lines that are below normal or are dependent on agriculture. Retail trade is active, though below normal in various lines. Copper mines are working full time. The wheat acreage is the largest the States of this district ever had, and other cereals show corresponding increases.

Abundant crops are promised in the Kansas City district, with agricultural and horticultural conditions almost perfect. The supply of loanable funds far exceeds the demand in practically all districts. Stock men and other large borrowers are expected to reap benefits of rates this Spring lower than for many years.

Steady and conservative increase for retail trade is reported in the larger cities of the Dallas district. "The feeling through the entire business, agricultural, and livestock section is encouraging," adds the report.

In the San Francisco district agricultural prospects are reported exceptionally good, mercantile lines satisfactory, petroleum and lumber industries depressed, with indica-

tions, however, of improvement in lumber. Mining generally has improved.

Slight improvement is noted from the Boston district. There business directly affected by the war is in much better condition than trade not so benefited. Commercial paper in the hands of brokers is scarce, and the demand for money in the larger centres is light.

Some improvement is reported from the Philadelphia district, although the business conditions are below normal. The conditions in the coal, lumber, shipyards, sole and upper leather, and paint businesses and in various iron and steel industries have improved. The cotton goods manufacturing situation is fairly satisfactory, the wool market is quiet, and the cement business is below normal.

Business conditions are said to have improved materially in the Cleveland district as compared with six weeks ago. The metal industry has been stimulated by foreign orders. Clothing manufacturers report increasing medium grade business. Funds for investment are plentiful. The coal trade still is reported unsatisfactory because of labor, legislative, and trade conditions.

"Improving conditions and promise of continued betterment" is the summary of reports from the Richmond district. Progress is still retarded by war conditions. There is decided improvement in cotton prices. With confidence in the future, cotton milling is prosperous. Shortage of dyestuffs is causing some uneasiness.

The Atlanta district report indicates "increased activity of sound and conservative nature in all lines," though no remarkable improvement. Increased railroad, hotel, and postal receipts reflect cotton trade advance and growth of confidence. "Industrial and manufacturing interests," the report says, "are again on a normal basis, and conditions are improving in all trade lines."

The Chicago district reports show improvement, though not very pronounced outside of those lines profiting by war orders. Money conditions are said to be easy in that section.

BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE

On Saturday, May 15, at 1 P. M., the Hinman-Hazleton drug stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at the store in Potsdam Village, New York.

This is a clean stock of general drugs, medicines, paints, oils, candies, tobacco, soda fountain, etc., up-to-date fixtures and enjoying a good patronage, and one of the best stands in Northern New York. Stock inventoried at cost \$6,460.57 and the fixtures inventoried at \$3,442.61.

This sale is made to settle up the bankrupt estate of C. W. Hazleton and terms are cash. The stock may be inspected at any time and inventory seen on application to the Trustee's Attorney, Frank L. Cubley, Potsdam, New York.

WILL CAT FISH GET HABIT?

A wagon load of opium smoking outfits, opium, morphine, cocaine and other drugs which had been gathered by the Kansas City, Mo., police since the Harrison narcotic law became effective March 1 was dumped into the Missouri river.

FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS

The Alabama Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention at Selma, Ala., June 16 and 17.

The third annual convention of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 9, 10 and 11. Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, founder of the Ferris Institute, which includes a school of pharmacy, will be one of the speakers.

The Florida State Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention in Jacksonville, Fla., June 16, 17 and 18.

U. S. WANTS CHEMISTS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for organic chemist, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies in this position in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year.

The duties of the position will consist of investigations in problems of organic chemistry relating to agriculture and the administration of the Food and Drugs Act in the Bureau of Chemistry. It is desired to secure persons having a thorough training in organic chemistry and in exact analytical chemistry.

DRUG SHIPMENTS ARE HELD

(Continued from Page 5)
Geo. Kneiders & Co—10 cs. chemical products.

Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co—470 cks. chemicals.

Smith, Kline & French Co—99 bgs. iennel seed, 41 lbs. chamomile, 1 cask cantharides.

Johns Hopkins University—9 cs. hollow-glass, 1 do paperware, 9 do scientific apparatus, 2 do preparations.

The cargo of the American steamer Greenbrier sunk in the North Sea, included the following shipments:

Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.—198 cks. chemicals.

Merck & Co.—10 cs. drugs.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher—34 cs. creosote, 12 cs. apothecary goods.

Mornier & Marcus—271 cks. epsom salts.

Paul Tubbmann—50 cs. gelatine.

Aug. Giese & Son—6 cs. filter paper.

Stanley, Goodman & Co—30 cs. wintergreen oil, 31 drums caustic potash.

H. F. Baker & Bros.—125 cks. sulphate of magnesia.

Gabriel & Schall—26 cs. resinate of lead.

A. Klipstein & Co—420 cs. binoxide, 1 bbl. do.

Davies, Turner & Co—70 bbls. binoxide.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co—700 cs. chemicals.

American Express Co—40 cs. gelatine.

Salomon Bros. & Co—35 cks. gypsum.

Merck & Co—9 cs. pharm. drugs.

American Express Co—30 bgs. roots, 12 lbs. do, 8 cs. do.

Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co—20 bags roots, 2 lbs. do, 22 bbls. flowers, 4 lbs. herbs.

Philip Bauer & Co—433 bgs. montan wax.

P. Bauer & Co—24 cks. manganese.

Josef Inwald Glass Co—56 cks syphons.

McKesson & Robbins—150 cks. chemicals.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from April 28 to May 4, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS—	GLYCERIN—
50 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Glasgow.	5 drs. Chas. F. Garrigues Co., St. Johns, N. F.
ALBUMEN—	20 ds., Marx & Rawolle, Glasgow.
2 cks. blood, Pfaltz & Bauer, Glasgow.	80 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.
50 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., London.	70 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.
ALUM—	30 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.
160 bbls., C. Tennant & Co., Liverpool.	80 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Nantes.
56 cks., 113 ½ trcs., Graselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.	
AMMONIA—	
15 bbls. sulphuret, W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.	20 bs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles.
11 cks. sal., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.	50 bs., P. E. Andersen & Co., Marseilles.
102 bgs. sulphate, The Mapes Formula Guano & Peruvian Co., Hull.	30 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Barcelona.
BALSAMS—	1 cs., Cuba Cooper Co., Santiago de Cuba.
40 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.	
26 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.	
12 cs., Silva Bussenius & Co., Acajulta.	
BARIUM—	
193 drs. binoxide, J. Bene, Hull.	20 bs., bergamot, Lehn & Fink, Naples.
100 drs. binoxide, Peroxide Specialty Co., Hull.	10 cs. orange, A. Chiris, Naples.
103 drs. binoxide, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hull.	185 cs. lemon, J. B. Horner, Naples.
BEANS—	16 cs. olive, Chas. Friedenberg & Co., Naples.
13 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braithwaite, Marseilles.	50 bbls. peanut, Moos & Co., Marseilles.
8 cs., 11 cs. vanilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.	100 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Marseilles.
16 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.	25 bbls. olive, Thomsen & Co., Marseilles.
2 bbls. tonka, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Porto Cabello.	200 bbls. sulphur, Eastern Drug Co., Seville.
559 sacks vanilla, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.	200 bbls. sulphur, F. Boehm, Seville.
CASEIN—	1292 cs. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Genoa.
341 bgs. T. M. Duche & Co., St. Nazaire	150 cs. olive, American Shipp'g. Co., Genoa.
CHEMICAL PREP.—	50 cs. olive, George Moehring & Co., Genoa.
1 cs., General Filtration Co., Christiania.	25 cs. olive, A. Carmielli, Genoa.
4 carboys, acetic anhydride, Montag & Cassidy, London.	9 cs. olive, E. C. Smith, Genoa.
1 cs., E. H. Burr, Bordeaux.	60 cs. olive, Pontry & Cresci, Genoa.
7 cs., Edward Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.	240 cs. olive, J. Petrorelli & Co., Genoa.
8 cs., N. Monticello, Genoa.	95 cs. olive, Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa.
CHALK—	25 cs. V. Marrone & Co., Genoa.
400 tons, Houlder, Weir & Boyd, London.	50 cs., D. & R. Pasone, Genoa.
50 bgs. carbonate, Paul Puttmann, Marseilles.	140 cs., Celli Bros., Genoa.
CUTCH—	446 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.
150 bxs., Baring Bros. & Co., Liverpool.	800 cs., 25 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa.
DIVI-DIVI—	35 cs., P. Lubino, Genoa.
95 bgs., R. del Castille & Co., Cartagena.	26 iron drums fusel oil, Egyptian Laquer Mfg. Co., Hull.
DRAGON'S BLOOD—	628 bbls. sulphur, Nat'l. City Bank, Seville.
1 cs., Schieffelin & Co., London.	200 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Seville.
ESSENCES—	1,000 cs. olive, H. J. Heinz & Co., Seville.
100 cs., Smith & Schipper, Palermo.	865 bbls. sulphur, G. Amsinck & Co., Seville.
30 cs., 70 cs. geranium, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.	750 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Seville.
EXTRACTS—	50 bbls. sulphur, Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona.
25 cks. sumac, American Dyewood Co., Glasgow.	35 cs. olive, G. S. Nichols & Co., Bordeaux.
25 cks. cutch, J. Kissock & Co., Glasgow.	80 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Bordeaux.
25 cks. sumac, Old & Wallace, Glasgow.	30 cs. olive, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Marseilles.
270 cks., logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.	200 bbls. olive, C. B. Richard & Co., Naples.
100 cs. marmite, American Express Co., London.	150 cs. olive, Fantini & Lactorraca, Genoa.
3 cs. malt, Hirsh & Schofield, London.	120 cs. olive, E. H. Locatelli, Genoa.
454 bgs. mangrove, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.	125 cs. olive, Von Bremen Asche & Co., Genoa.
FLOWERS—	141 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Palermo.
14 cs. lavender, P. E. Andersen & Co., Marseilles.	152 cs. olive, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa.
47 bgs. chamomile, Levy & Lewis Co., Bilbao.	10 iron drums fusel oil, Albany Chem. Co., Hull.
GUMS—	46 bbls., 450 bbls., rape oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.
6 cs. tragacanth, Bernard, Judae & Co., London.	6 drs. myrrane, A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.
18 cs. olibarium, McKesson & Robbins, London.	175 bbls. rape seed oil, E. S. Rue & Valk Co., Hull.
199 bbls. arabic, Thurston & Braithwaite, London.	75 bbls. sod oil, Swan & Finch, Hull.
10 bgs. aloes, American Trading Co., London.	100 bbls. rape oil, Swan & Finch, Hull.
97 bgs., 173 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.	50 bbls. refined rape oil, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.
70 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Belize.	
1 bbl. chicle, L. P. Larson, Jr. & Co., Belize.	
130 cs. Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Bordeaux.	
	OPIUM—
	3 cs., Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa.
	10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo.
	ORCHIL LIQUOR—
	15 cs., Oaks Manufacturing Co., Liverpool.
	6 cks., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
	OXIDES—
	35 cks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool pool.
	15 cks. iron, E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool.
	PERFUMERY—
	2 cs., American Shipping Co., Havre.
	5 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.
	16 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
	31 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

Importations—Cont'd

4 cs., R. S. Stubbs, Bordeaux.
9 cs., Frank M. Prindle, Bordeaux.

PITCH—
60 cks., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Glasgow.

POMADE—
2 cs., E. E. Morton, Para.

POTASH—
1 csk. salines, York Chemical Works, Bilbao.
2 kegs, chlorate, Graselli Chemical Co., Demerara.

ROOTS—
25 bbls., S. Koen, Barbados.
25 cs. licorice, Weaver & Sterry, Marseilles.

3 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.

3 bgs., ipecac, R. del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

50 bgs. gentian, P. E. Andersen, Bilbao.

400 bgs. gentian, P. H. Petry & Co., Bilbao.

5 cs. ipecac, Fidaneque Bros., Panama.

10 bs. sarsaparilla, V. Cairo & Co., Puerto Cortez.

14 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Puerto Cortez.

SALTS—
10,156 bushels, common, N. Zimeo, Grand Turk.
560 sacks, 50 tons, block, William Hazard Co., Liverpool.
825 sacks, Jas. F. Whitney & Co., Liverpool.
560 sacks, common, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.

SEEDS—
135 bgs. rapeseed, Archibald & Lewis, Liverpool.

140 bgs. rapeseed, American Trad'g. Co., Liverpool.

111 bgs., 444 bgs. coriander, P. W. Engs, Bordeaux.

530 bgs. fenugreek, Sanderson & Sons, Bordeaux.

117 bgs. mustard, Jas. Kissock & Co., Liverpool.

24 cs. cardamoms, Furness, Withy & Co., Liverpool.

SOAP—
15 cs. toilet, Dodge & Olcott Co., Glasgow.
50 cks., A. Kuroff, Marseilles.
310 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
300 cs., Cereal Soap Co., Marseilles.
100 cs., Gallagher & Asche, Marseilles.
20 crates, castile, George Borgfeldt & Co., Seville.

SPICES—
815 pkgs. cinnamon, Muller, Schall & Co., Colombo.

200 pkgs. cinnamon quills, G. Amsinck & Co., Colombo.

47 pgs. cinnamon, Frame & Co., Colombo.

100 bs. cloves, Dodge & Olcott, London.

900 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., London.

35 bgs. red pepper chillies, J. Kissock & Co., Liverpool.

176 bgs. pimento, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Port Maria.

924 bgs. pimento, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.

23 bbls. spice, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada.

7 bbls., 41 bbls. spice, Middleton & Co., Grenada.

325 bgs. white pepper, R. & J. Hendersen, Liverpool.

500 bs. cloves, 112 bgs. pimento, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.

2,500 bs. cloves, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.

17 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Marseilles.

200 bgs. paprika, Steinhardt & Nordlinger, Barcelona.

SPONGES—
48 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

SULPHUR—
4 cs. silver, L. Vogelstein & Co., Colon.

SUMAC—
700 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo.
140 bs., Niceta & Co., Palermo.

TALC—
600 bgs., 20 cs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.

10 cks., L. Blanc Walther & Co., Bordeaux.

200 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Bordeaux.

700 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

300 bgs., Chas. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.

88 cs., Binney, Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

TAR—
200 bbls., Wakem & McLaughlin, Marseilles.

TARTAR—
51 cks., 56 cks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

149 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
60 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.

200 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

790 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

247 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

WATERS—
125 cs. mineral, Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co., Havre.

1895 cs. mineral, Lazard Freres, Havre.

25 bbls. mineral, Batier & Co., Liverpool.

148 cs. mineral, W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool.

WAX—
3 cs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.

NEED OF FOREIGN MARKETS

Prosperity depends upon full capacity output says W. S. Kies

"Permanent industrial prosperity in this country will depend upon the obtaining of definite and permanent foreign markets for the full capacity output of existing industrial plants," said Mr. W. S. Kies, manager of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, in a speech before the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association on April 27.

"For the last four or five years we have not been producing in this country at over seventy-five percent of the capacity of the plants. If these plants could produce at capacity, the increase of twenty-five percent in output would be produced in most cases at a greatly reduced unit cost. If a permanent market could be found for this twenty-five percent increased production it would mean larger returns on capital, steadier employment for labor, and a lessening of the unit cost on the entire product. It would seem that the beneficial results from finding such markets would justify the selling of this twenty-five percent of our product in foreign markets at a lower price than the goods bring in this country, if necessary to meet the competition of foreign manufacturers."

"Success in the cultivation of foreign markets depends upon a thorough understanding and appreciation of the difficulties and obstacles to be met with," said Mr. Kies. "One of the handicaps in building up a foreign trade is our ignorance of foreign markets and conditions. Both England and Germany have been for years training young men for foreign service. They have studied their customers and have built up strong commercial friendships."

"The hold that Germany and England have upon the markets of South America can not be lightly shaken off. To make permanent headway in these markets will require the development of ingenious sales campaigns. We must first win the confidence of the South American and demonstrate to him the superiority of our goods and the advantage of doing business with us. The moment is propitious. In many lines supplies have been shut off from Europe and our southern friends are compelled to look to us to supply their wants. Whether we shall make permanent customers out of them will depend entirely upon the tact and diplomacy with which our dealings are conducted."

"The American manufacturer is noted for his aggressiveness in domestic commerce. He is willing to spend any amount

of time and effort in opening up new domestic markets without figuring upon immediate returns. But in the foreign field the American manufacturer has not been willing to do the necessary preliminary work to open the market. Too often he has used the foreign market as a dumping ground for goods which he could not sell in this country. It is needless to say that this policy will not result in developing a permanent foreign trade of satisfactory proportions."

TRADE CHANCES IN CHILI

Ricardo Sanchez says Americans must act promptly to gain foothold

The opportunity now open to American business men to extend their trade in Chili is the greatest ever offered, but unless decided action is taken at once it may be decades before a foothold can be gained in competition with English, French and German concerns, according to Ricardo Sanchez, Chilean Consul General to New York.

English and French trade with Chili has been curtailed, Mr. Sanchez says and German trade has been completely destroyed. Chilean concerns, he asserts, are ready to meet American business men more than half way. He is disappointed that interests in the United States do not show a like disposition. Three changes in the present relations between Chili and the United States must be made, Mr. Sanchez believes, before a larger trade can be established. Better banking facilities; a more convenient system of credits, and a merchant marine adequate for a heavier bulk of commerce.

The United States is following the wrong policy, so Mr. Sanchez declares, in taxing South American trade which passes through the Panama Canal. He says that rebates should be made on such shipments to encourage traffic with the west coast ports. This would give a strong impetus to a growing trade.

NEW AMERICAN VESSELS

With the registration of the tank steamer *Leda*, now named *Matinicock*, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the number of foreign built vessels, that have been registered as vessels of the United States to engage in foreign trade, was on May 1, 142, the combined gross tonnage of which is 500,705 tons and the value \$32,000,000.

The steamer *Matinicock*, 6,766 gross tons, formerly sailed under the German flag, and was seized by the British August 10 last and condemned by the prize court at Bermuda, November 19, 1914.

According to a report issued by the Department of Commerce representations were later made to the British Government that the ship at the time of the seizure was in fact owned by American capital, that there was no German interest in her whatever, and that no German interest would be affected by her condemnation, and no cash received by German interests through her transfer to the American flag and American registry. The ship was thereupon released to her American owners, provisionally registered by the United States consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, and granted American registry on arrival at New York this week.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb. .35 — .40
Seconds	lb. .25 — .30
Sapots, amber	lb. .13 — .14
White	lb. .20 — .25
Acetanilid	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Acetone	lb. .21 — .23
Acetophenetidin	lb. 3.25 — 4.00

ACIDS—

Acetic, com'l	carboys 2.00 — 2.25
Bbls.	ea. 1.75 — 1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb. 4.44 — 4.80

Glacial, carboys	.08 — .09
Benzoic, from gum	lb. 1.85 — 2.00
Synthetic	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
Boric, cryst. U. S. P.	lb. .08 — .08½
Powdered	lb. .08½ — .08¾

Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. 1.05 — 1.50
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls., gal.	Nominal
Citric	lb. .55 — .55½
Gallic	lb. .75 — .85
hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb. .03 — .03½

48 p.c., in carboys	.06 — .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb. .06½ — .07
Lactic, U. S. P.	lb. .70 — .75
Muriatic, C. P., carboys	lb. .05½ — .07½
18 deg. carboys	ea. 1.15 — 1.65

20 deg., carboys	ea. 1.30 — 1.45
22 deg., carboys	ea. 1.45 — 1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb. .07½ — .07½
36 deg., carboys	lb. .03½ — .04½
38 deg., carboys	lb. .04 — .04½

40 deg., carboys	lb. .04½ — .05
Aqua Fortis, 32 deg., carb.	lb. .03½ — .04½
38 deg., carboys	lb. .04 — .04½
40 deg., carboys	lb. .04½ — .04½
42 deg., carboys	lb. .04 — .05

Aqua Fortis, 32 deg., carb.	lb. .03½ — .04½
38 deg., carboys	lb. .04 — .04½
40 deg., carboys	lb. .04½ — .04½
42 deg., carboys	lb. .04 — .05
Oxalic, German, casks	lb. .19 — .20

Picric, kegs	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb. .28 — .30
Pyrogallic	lb. 1.35 — 1.55
Salicylic	lb. 1.40 — 1.60
Stearic	lb. .10 — .12

Sulphuric, C. P.	lb. .05½ — .07½
60 deg., carboys	ea. .85 — 1.00
66 deg., carboys	ea. 1.00 — 1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb. .01 — .01½
Oleum	lb. .01½ — .01½

Tannic Tech., bulk	lb. .50 — .55
U. S. P., bulk	lb. .66 — .67
Commercial	lb. .50 — .55
Crystals	lb. .70 — .77
Tartaric	— .38

Agar Agar	lb. .40 — .50
Alcohol, 189 proof	gal. 2.50 — 2.52
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal. 2.52 — 2.54
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. 2.54 — 2.56
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .33 — .35

188 proof	gal. .34 — .36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal. .45
97 p.c.	gal. .50 — .52
Purified	gal. .80
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	.67½ — .72½

Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f. o. b.	.67½ — .72½
works, 48 p.c. b. — 100 lbs.	.57½ — .62½
works, 48 p. c. b.	.57½ — .62½
Aloin	lb. .85 — .92
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs. 2.50 — 2.62½

Lump	100 lbs. 2.50 — 2.62½
Powdered	100 lbs. 3.50 — 4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs. 1.10 — 1.30
High grade	100 lbs. 1.50 — 1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb. .25

Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carb.	lb. .04½ — .05½
20 deg., carboys	lb. .03½ — .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb. .02½ — .03
.6 deg., carboys	lb. .02½ — .02½
Ammonium Carb., U. S. P.	lb. .09 — .09½

Bromide	lb. 1.00 — 1.02
Iodide	lb. .40 — .40
Muriate, C. P.	lb. .18 — .19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb. .06½ — .06½
Granulated, white	lb. .07 — .08

Lump	lb. .10 — .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs. .29
Domestic	100 lbs. .29
Amyl Acetate	gal. 2.65 — 2.70

Antipyrine	lb. 4.25 — 5.00
Area Nuts	lb. .12 — .13
Argols	lb. .18 — .19
Aspirin	lb. .18 — .19

BEANS—

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .45 — .50
XX	lb. .50 — .54
Powdered	lb. .48 — .50
Fish	lb. .03½ — .03½
Juniper	lb. .03½ — .03½

Laurel	lb. .06 — .08
Prickly Ash	lb. .14 — .16
Saw Palmetto	lb. .08 — .09
Sloe	lb. .40 — .50

Bismuth, Citrate	lb. 2.70 — 2.80
Salicylate	lb. 2.30 — 2.35
Subcarbonate	lb. 2.80 — 2.85
Subgallate	lb. 2.35 — 2.40
Subnitrate	lb. 2.50 — 2.55

Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb. .01½ — .01¾
Roxar, in blbs.	lb. .05 — .05½
Bromine, bulk	lb. .40 — .45
Burgundy Pitch	lb. .04 — .07
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .30½ — .31

Fingers	lb. .31 — .32½
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb. .43 — .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb. .07½ — .08½
Arsenic, red	lb. .09 — .11
White	lb. .04½ — .05½

Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .20 — .23
South American	lb. .35 — .36
Fir, Canada	gal. 6.00 — 6.25
Oregon	lb. .70 — .80
Peru	lb. 3.25 — 3.75

Tolu	lb. .45 — .45
Barium Chlorate	lb. .16 — .16½
Chloride	ton 60.00 — 62.00
Nitrate	lb. .13 — .15
Peroxide	lb. .15 — .18

Barytes, floated, cream	ton 22.00 — 22.00
No. 1 white	ton 21.00 — 21.00
No. 2	ton 20.00 — 20.00
Off color	ton 15.00 — 15.00

Arrowroot, dried	ton 21.00 — 21.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated	ton 20.00 — 20.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, white	ton 19.00 — 19.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow	ton 18.00 — 18.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white	ton 17.00 — 17.00

Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white	ton 16.00 — 16.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white	ton 15.00 — 15.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white, white	ton 14.00 — 14.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white, white, white	ton 13.00 — 13.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white, white, white	ton 12.00 — 12.00

Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white	ton 11.00 — 11.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white, white	ton 10.00 — 10.00
Arrowroot, dried, granulated, yellow, white, white, white, white, white	ton 9.00

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUAMS—Concluded.

Asafetida, whole	lb.	.36	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	— .45
Catechu	lb.	.65	— .70
Chicle	lb.	.10	— .30
Copal	lb.	.70	— .75
Galbanum	lb.	.65	— .65
Gamboge	lb.	.35	— .45
Guaiac	lb.	.45	— .47
Kino	lb.	.58	— .60
Mastic	lb.	.20	— .21
Myrrh, select	lb.	.14	— .18
Sorts	lb.	.15	— .16
Siftings	lb.	.09	— .10
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Sorts	lb.	.11	— .13
Tears	lb.	.23	— .25
Sandarac	lb.	.18	— .19
Senegal, picked	lb.	.10	— .12
Sorts	lb.	.65	— .70
Spruce	lb.	.35	— .40
Styrax	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Thus	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first.	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Seconds	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Thirds	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Turkey, firsts	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Thirds	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Haarmen Oil	gross	.15	— .23
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.20	— .23
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.15	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform	lb.	.80	— .85
Isinglass, American	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Russian	lb.	.08	— .10
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.69	— .70
Latol, hydrous	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Anhydrous	lb.	.074	— .075
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.024	— .025
White cryst.	lb.	.024	— .025
Broken Cakes	lb.	.024	— .025
Granulated	lb.	.024	— .025
Powdered	lb.	.024	— .025
Arsenate	lb.	.024	— .025
Paste	lb.	.024	— .025
Powdered	lb.	.024	— .025
Nitrate	lb.	.024	— .025
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. bl.	lb.	.024	— .025
Red, American	lb.	.024	— .025
Foreign	lb.	.024	— .025
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.024	— .025
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.024	— .025
English	lb.	.024	— .025
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.024	— .025

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.074	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .054
Bay, true	lb.	.10	— .15
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	.35
Truxillo	lb.	.20	— .22
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	— .11
Conium	lb.	.08	— .09
Damiana	lb.	—	.22
Digitalis	lb.	.07	— .09
Eucalyptus	lb.	.40	— .45
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.054	— .07
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.054	— .07
Henbane, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Russian	lb.	.20	— .24
Henna	lb.	.124	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.10	— .12
Jaborandi	lb.	.17	— .18
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .062
Lobelia	lb.	.074	— .09
Matico	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	— .35
French	lb.	.10	— .13
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .15
German	lb.	—	.35
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .13
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Rose, red	lb.	.06	— .062
Rosemary	lb.	.40	— .50
Rue	lb.	.21	— .23
Sage, stemless	lb.	.17	— .18
Grinding	lb.	.21	— .23
Savory	lb.	.074	— .08
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.40	— .42
Half leaf	lb.	.32	— .35
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	— .25
Pods	lb.	.08	— .10
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.14	— .16

LEAVES—Concluded

Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .25
Thyme	lb.	.064	— .07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.04%	— .05
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	— .16
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Foreign	lb.	.23	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04%	— .06
Olive, light tech.	lb.	.36	— .40
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, do-	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
mestic, in bbls.	ea.	62.00	— 85.00
Foreign, shipments	lb.	.02	— .02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.70	— .75
Small flake	lb.	.38	— .40
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Methyl, Japanese	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Recryst.	lb.	—	4.50
Mercury, flasks	ea.	—	85.00
Bisulphite	lb.	.83	— .85
Oxide, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Blue mass	lb.	—	.63
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.68	— .70
Calomel, American	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Corrosive Sublimate, crystall.	lb.	.90	— .95
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
White Precipitate	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.32	— .38
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
1-ez. vials	oz.	5.05	— 5.10
1/2-ez. vials, 2/3-ez. boxes	oz.	5.25	— 5.30
1/2-ez. vials, 1-ez. boxes	oz.	5.30	— 5.35
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	5.10
1/2-ez. vials	oz.	5.35	—
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	— 6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.09	— .10
Irish	lb.	.12	— .18
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tongue	oz.	—	18.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	—	19.00
Touquin	oz.	—	26.00
Druggists'	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Synthetic	lb.	.08	— .10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nut. Vomica, whole	lb.	.05	— .052
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd.	bbi.	—	—
Norwegian	bbis.	35.00	— 37.00
Degras, American	lb.	.05%	— .06
English	lb.	.064	— .065
French	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	gal.	—	—
Herring	gal.	Nominal	Nominal
Horse	lb.	—	.064
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.87	— .90
Off Prime	gal.	.70	— .72
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63	— .65
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .58
No. 2	gal.	Nominal	Nominal
Menhaden, North crude, gal.	gal.	—	.38
South, crude	gal.	—	.39
Brown, strained	gal.	.38	— .39
Light, strained	gal.	.40	— .41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	— .43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	— .45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	— .94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	— .90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	— .84
Prime	gal.	.63	— .68
Dark	gal.	.58	— .64
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	— .094
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45	— .50
Jaw	bbi.	18.00	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06%	— .07%
Saponified	lb.	.06%	— .07
Seal, white	gal.	.48	— .55
Sod Oil	lb.	—	—
Sperm, bleached, winter,	gal.	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	— .71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	— .69
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	— .67
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.65
Stearic Acid	lb.	.10	— .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.62	— .64
Prune	gal.	.60	— .62
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.48	— .50
Bleached	gal.	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Artificial	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Peach kernel	lb.	.30	— .32%
Amber, crude	lb.	.124	— .15
Rectified	lb.	.224	— .32
Anise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bay	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Bergamot	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	—	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	— .13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Caraway	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cassia, 70@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.82%	— .87%
Led free	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood	lb.	.14	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.44	— .46
Java	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Copiba	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Croton	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cubes	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .55
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Twice rect.	lb.	.15	— .17
Wood	lb.	.30	— .40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.90	— .95
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Artificial	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	— 52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	— 18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	.175
Sweet	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Patchouli	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
French	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Bottles	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pimento	lb.	.40	— .50
Pine Needles	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	— 10.50
Artificial	oz.	.25	— .30
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Satrol	lb.	.31	— .32
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
West	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .75
Artificial	lb.	.24	— .25
Savin	lb.	.24	— .34
Spearmint	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Wormwood	lb.	2.25	— 2.50

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.12	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .144
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered			

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)**OILS, MINERAL—**

Parf, high vis.	265 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	.13
Red Paraffin	.....	gal.	.15	.16
Spindle, No. 200	.....	gal.	.17	.18
No. 160	.....	gal.	.17	.18
No. 110	.....	gal.	.16	.17
No. 80	.....	gal.	.14	.15
Filtered	.....	gal.	.20	.22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	gal.	.22	.23	
Paraffin, white, light	gal.	—	.35	
White, heavy	gal.	—	.35	
Russian, white, tech.	gal.	—	.35	
Pharmaceutical	gal.	Nominal	—	4.00

CILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10½	.12½
Cases	lb.	.10½	.11
No. 3	lb.	.09½	.10½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.06½	.06½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.12½	.14
Ceylon	lb.	.11	.11½
Copra	lb.	.10½	.11½
Corn	per 100 lbs.	.626	.641
Cottonseed, prime yellow	gal.	.52½	.55
Cood Oil Oil	lb.	.535	.565
Off Oil	lb.	.525	.560
Red Off Oil	lb.	.500	.585
Winter	lb.	—	.570
Summer, white	lb.	—	.570
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.60	.62
5 bbls. lots	gal.	—	.63
Boiled, car lots	gal.	.61	.63
Double boiled, car lots	gal.	.62	.65
Refined, car lots	gal.	—	.66
5 bbls. lots	gal.	—	.67
Varnish Oil, according to grade	gal.	.67	.72
Mustard	gal.	.85	.90
Olive, denatured	gal.	.92	.95
Foots	gal.	.08½	.09
U.S.P.	gal.	.190	.225
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.14	.15
Commercial	lb.	.06	.06½
Prime red	lb.	.11½	.12
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.12	.12½
Peanut Oil, Soap	gal.	.70	.75
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.32	.34
Yellow	gal.	.30	.32
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	—
Blown	gal.	.90	.92
Refined	gal.	.83	.84
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal.	.28	.29
Second	gal.	.30	.31
Third	gal.	.48	.50
Fourth	gal.	.60	.62
Sesame	gal.	.80	.100
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06½	.06½
China, bbls.	lb.	.06½	.06½
Manchurian	lb.	.06½	.06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.29	.31
Commercial	gal.	.20	.26
Opium, cases	lb.	—	.725
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	.730
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.830
Granular	lb.	—	.850
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03	.03½
Cream	lb.	.04½	.06
Lily white	lb.	.07	.09
Snow white	lb.	.10	.11
Phenolphthalein	lb.	Nominal	—
Phosphorus	lb.	.35	.90
Paste	lb.	.05½	.06
Potassium Acetate	lb.	—	.30
Bicarb.	lb.	.18½	.20
Bichromate	lb.	.15	.16
Bromide	lb.	—	.41
Carbonate, calc., 90@95 p. c.	lb.	.16	.18
96@98 p. c.	lb.	.22	.23
Caustic, 90 p. c.	lb.	.22	.24
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.40	.42
Powdered	lb.	—	.41
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.69	.70
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.22	.35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	—	.35
Dichromate	lb.	.12½	.13½
Hypophosphate	lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.15	.320
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter	lb.	—	.30
Refined	lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate	lb.	.55	.60
Prussiate, red	lb.	.70	.80
Yellow	lb.	.45	.50
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.26	.31
50 oz. tins	oz.	—	.26½
25 oz. tins	oz.	—	.27
5 oz. tins	oz.	—	.28
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	.31
Amsterdam	oz.	.26	.31
German	oz.	.25½	.26
Java	oz.	.25½	.31
Resorcin	lb.	1.20	.130
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.20½	.21½

ROOTS—

Aconite	lb.	.12	.15
Alkanet	lb.	.15	.20
Althea, cut	lb.	.38	.50
Whole	lb.	.35	.40
Angelica, American	lb.	.18	.19
German	lb.	.22	.23
Arnica	lb.	.35	.37
Belladonna	lb.	.125	.150
Berberis ad.	lb.	.09½	.10
Blood	lb.	.09	.09½
Blueflag	lb.	.12	.13
Bryonia	lb.	.20	.22
Burdock	lb.	.09	.10
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.40	.45
Unbleached	lb.	.15	.16
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	.05½
Blue	lb.	.05	.06
Colchicum	lb.	.16	.17
Colombo	lb.	.06	.07
Culvers	lb.	.12½	.13½
Dandelion	lb.	.23	.25
Dogggrass	lb.	.24	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.17	.18
Elecampane	lb.	.07½	.08
Galangal	lb.	.12	.13
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	.06
Gentian	lb.	.09	.10
Geranium	lb.	.04	.05
Ginger, African	lb.	.06	.06½
Jamaica	lb.	.11	.12
Bleached	lb.	.16	.18
Ginseng, wild Southern	lb.	.725	.800
Northwestern	lb.	.700	.775
Eastern	lb.	.725	.750
Cultivated	lb.	.510	.550
Golden Seal	lb.	.460	.480
Powdered	lb.	.500	.515
Hellebore, white	lb.	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	.12	.13
Black	lb.	.11	.12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	.450	.500
Rio	lb.	.400	.450
Jalap	lb.	.12½	.13
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	.25
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.07	.08
Selected, bundles	lb.	.12	.15
Mandrake	lb.	.07½	.09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	.40	.50
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	.17
Small	lb.	.14	.16
Verona	lb.	.12	.13
Fingers	lb.	.16½	.17½
Pareira Brava	lb.	.15	.16
Pellitory	lb.	.12	.13
Poke, true	lb.	.60	.65
Rhatany	lb.	.05	.06
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.12	.15
Shensi	lb.	.20	.25
High dried	lb.	.14	.15
Clippings	lb.	.19	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.42½	.45
Mexican	lb.	.12	.14
Seneca	lb.	.42	.60
Serpentaria	lb.	.40	.42
Skunk cabbage	lb.	.10	.12
Snake, Canada	lb.	.15	.17
Spikenard	lb.	.12	.13
Squill	lb.	.04	.05
Stillingia	lb.	.06	.07
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.50	.55
True (Aletritis)	lb.	.25	.25
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.12	.14
English	lb.	.75	.80
German	lb.	.19	.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	.08
Saccharin	lb.	2.25	3.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.25	4.50
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	1.50
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	40.00	42.00
Powdered	lb.	40.00	45.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	1.75
Aleppo	lb.	2.50	2.75
Virgin	lb.	—	—

SEEDS—

Anise, Italian	lb.	.11	.12
Spanish	lb.	.13	.13½
Star	lb.	.20½	.21
Canary, Sicily	lb.	Nominal	—
Smyrna	lb.	.06½	.06½
South American	lb.	.05½	.06
Caraway	lb.	.08½	.09
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.00	.160
Decorticated	lb.	1.10	.115
Celery	lb.	.17½	.17½
Colchicum	lb.	.50	.55
Conium	lb.	.09	.09½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04	.04½
Bleached	lb.	.05	.05½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.22½	.23
Morocco	lb.	.22	.23
Dill	lb.	.08	.09
Spermactei	lb.	.25	.26
Spots, Ether, Nitros.	lb.	.42	.44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.	lb.	.054	.054
Potato	lb.	.07	.08
Wheat	lb.	.05	.05
Storax	lb.	.25	.35
Strychnine, cryst., bulk	oz.	.56	.55
1 oz. vials	oz.	.45	.55
¼ oz. vials	oz.	.65	.75
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	.16
Sulphonated	oz.	.55	.100
Sulphur, roll	lb.	1.85	2.15
Flour	lb.	2.00	2.40
Flowers	lb.	2.20	2.60
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.38	.40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Thymol	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Tin	lb.	.334	.34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.23	- .234
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.75	- 10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	- .37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.		- 22.15	
Toluol, pure	gal.	8.00	- 12.00
Commercial	gal.	Nominal	
Turmeric	lb.		- .05%
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores)	lb.	.32	- .35
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.10	- .11
Artificial	lb.	.43	- .44

WAXES—

Bayberry	lb.	.22	- .22%
Bees, white	lb.	.43	- .45
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	- .33
Refined	lb.	.31	- .34
Candelilla	lb.	.25	- .37
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	- .47
No. 1	lb.	.39	- .42
No. 2	lb.	.34	- .36
No. 3	lb.	.25	- .26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	- .25
White	lb.	.15	- .25
Japan	lb.	.12%	- .14
Montan, crude	lb.	.18	- .20
Bleached	lb.	.25	- .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.32	- .38
Green	lb.	.34	- .40
Refined, white	lb.	.30	- .36
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	- .28
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04%	.08
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.08%	.09
Chloride	lb.	.05%	.06
Oxide, white	lb.	.05	- .06
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35	- 2.45

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	- .65
Blood	lb.	.40	- .45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	- .30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	- .40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.00	
Salt	lb.	1.10	
Anatto, fine	lb.	.40	- .60
Seed	lb.	.08	- .08%
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	- .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	- .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	- .29
Carmine of Indigo	lb.		
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver, l.	lb.	.52	- .55
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	- .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	- .50
English	lb.	.15	- .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.05%	.07
Boxes	lb.	.08	- .09
Divi-divi	ton	55.00	- 75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	- .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	- 30.00
Young, root	ton		45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.05	- .05%
Cube No. 1	lb.		
Cube No. 2	lb.		
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb.	3.00	
Medium	lb.	3.50	
High grade	lb.		
Kurpahs	lb.		
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Madras	lb.		1.22
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Indigotine	lb.	1.10	- 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.034	.02
True	lb.	.04	- .04%
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	- 20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	- 15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	- .20
French	lb.		
Myrobalans	lb.	.35	- .45
Nutmegs, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	- .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	- .25
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron	ton	25.00	- 30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	- .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06%	.10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.10	- .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton		
Tannic Acid	ton		- 70.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	- .04%
Aleppy	lb.	.04%	- .04%
Pubna	lb.	.034	- .04%
China	lb.	.03	- .03%
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	
Turkey Red Oil	lb.		
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.09	- .12

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02%	.03%
Camwood	lb.	.06	.07
Fustic	lb.	.01%	.02
Hypernic	lb.	.02	.03
Logwood	lb.	.014	.01%
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	.05

EXTRACTS

Achil, double	lb.	.14	- .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	- .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	- .40
Chestnut	lb.	.06	- .07
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	- .08
Gall	lb.	.12	- .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02%	.03%
Indigo	lb.	.05	- .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	- .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	- .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04	- .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	- .15
Oak	lb.	.08	- .08%
Palmetto	lb.	.024	.02%
P-rian Berry	lb.	.12	- .14
Quercobrach, solid	lb.	.044	.054
51 deg.	lb.	.03	.04
42 deg.	lb.	.024	.03
Quercitron	lb.	.024	.04
Sumac	lb.	.034	.06%

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.		.48%
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.25	- 3.50
	50 gals.	5.50	- 6.00
Rosin, com. to good str'ned	bbi.	3.65	
B	bbi.	3.75	
D	bbi.	3.75	
E	bbi.	3.75	
F	bbi.	3.80	
G	bbi.	3.90	
H	bbi.	3.95	
I	bbi.	3.95	
K	bbi.	4.20	
M	bbi.	4.60	
N	bbi.	5.50	
W. G.	bbi.	6.00	- 6.05
W. W.	bbi.	6.20	- 6.25

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22	- .23
V. S. O.	lb.	.22	- .23
Superior orange	lb.	.17	- .19
Bright orange	lb.	.15%	.16
T. N.	lb.	.14	- .14%
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14	- .15
Button Lac	lb.	.26	- .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14	- .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18	- .18%

COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.08	- .09
Santos	lb.	.09	- .11%
East India—Pr-vate growth	lb.	.25%	.36
Padang Int	lb.	.23	- .23
Timor	lb.	.19	- .21
Kroe	lb.	.18	- .22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	- .27
Akola	lb.	.24%	.25
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15	- .15%
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16%	.18
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08%	.09%
Washed	lb.	.1134	.134
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08%	.094
Washed	lb.	.11	- .14
Colombian	lb.	.10	- .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.094	.14
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.11	- .11%
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14%
Coatepec	lb.	.11	- .11%
Washed	lb.	.14%	.15
Oaxaca	lb.	.11	- .11%
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14%
Tapachula	lb.	.14	- .14%
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.10	- .10%
Huatusco	lb.	.10	- .10%
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05%	.06%
Fair to good	lb.	.12%	.14
Prime to choice	lb.	.14%	.15%
Mocha, large	lb.	.21%	.22%
Small	lb.	.22	- .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09%	.10%
Washed	lb.	.12	- .14
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.054	.064
Fair to good	lb.	.13%	.14
Prime to choice	lb.	.15	- .15%
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.084	.08%
Good, ordinary	lb.	.09	- .09%
Black River	lb.	.09%	.09%

TEAS

Foochow, standard	lb.	.15%	.16%
Superior	lb.	.24	- .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.17%	.18
Good	lb.	.20	- .22
Superior	lb.	.25	- .28
Fine	lb.	.30	- .35
Finest	lb.	.40	- .70
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb.	.40	- .50
Imperials, firsts	lb.	.31	- .33
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .23
Young Hysons, firsts	lb.	.16	- .17
Seconds	lb.	.15	- .18
Thirds	lb.	.13	- .15
Extras	lb.	.28	- .32
Firsts	lb.	.20	- .25
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .20
Thirds	lb.	.15	- .18
Japan—Pan and basket fired	lb.	.18	- .20
Red grade	lb.	.21	- .25
Medium grade	lb.	.31	- .33
High Grade	lb.	.38	- .46
Fancy Grade	lb.	.42	- .50
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34	- .36
Medium	lb.	.35	- .37
Standard	lb.	.36	- .38
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.24	- .26
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.25%	.29
B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.26	- .27
Java, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.24	- .25
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.24	- .25
Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .35
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .35
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.25%	.29
F. B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .33

**REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)**

Amer. Nat. Bros.	bar.	net	red.
Powdered	6.00	6.00	6.10
XXXX powdered	6.05	6.05	6.15
Confectioners A	5.80	5.80	5.91
Standard gran.	5.95	5.90	6.05
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.20	6.20	6.30
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.10	6.10	6.20
10-lb. bags fine gr.	6.05	6.05	6.15
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.95	5.95	6.05

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Blackstrap	gal.	.09%	.10%
Common	gal.	.15	- .20
Fair	gal.	.18	- .25
Prime	gal.	.35	- .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	- .50
Grocery grades	gal.	.40	- .47
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	- .16
Medium	gal.	.16	- .20
Fancy	gal.	.20	- .30
Honey			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		.15
Clover No. 1	lb.		.14
No. 2	lb.		.12
Extracted	lb.	.08	.09
Southern ext	lb.	.60	.70
West Ind.	lb.	.35	.40
Buckwheat ext	lb.	.07	.07%
Maple Sugar and Syrups	gal.	.75	.85
Sugar	lb.	.09	.09%

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	.21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	.13
China, cases	lb.	.09%	.10
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31	.33
Penang	lb.	.12%	.13
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	.28
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	lb.	.26	.28
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17%	.18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.33	.35
African	lb.	.07%	.08
Cochin	lb.	.07%	.08
Mace, Banda	lb.	.63	.64
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.49	.50
Nutmegs	lb.	.14	.18
Batavia	lb.	.47	.48
Pepper,			

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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Acacia, select white.....	lb. .45 — .50	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. lb.	1.25 — .30
1st select powdered.....	lb. .55 — .60	Leaves, German20 — .25
Seconds	lb. .36 — .40	Powdered .....	.24 — .29
Fine granulated 1st.....	lb. .55 — .60	Root, English	1.00 — .10
Sorts	lb. .20 — .30	Powdered	1.15 — .15
Sorts, sifted	lb. .30 — .34	Root, German .....	.25 — .30
Acetanilid	lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Powdered .....	.31 — .36
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb. .33 — .35	Aconitine, Amorp., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.v. ea.	1.95 — .95
Technical	lb. .30 — .33	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00 — .70
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P. lb.	4.00 — 4.50	Cryst. 15 gr. v.	1.20 — .90
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb. .10 — .12	(See also Lanoline)	
U. S. P., 36 p. c.	lb. .10 — .13	Agar Agar	lb. .50 — .65
C. P., Glacial, 99½% lb.	.15 — .20	agaricin	oz. 1.20 — 1.30
Benzoin, Eng., true.....	oz. .18 — .20	Alcohol, Absolute	gal. 4.50 — 5.00
German	lb. 2.20 — 2.35	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal. — .260
Boracic, cryst.	lb. .11 — .15	Less	gal. 2.80 — .294
Powdered	lb. .12 — .16	Com. 95%, U.S.P., bbls. gal.	gal. .258 — .258
Impalp.	lb. .20 — .28	Less	gal. 2.78 — .290
Butyric, 100 p. c.	lb. — .140	Denatured, bls.&½ bls. gal.	gal. .39 — .44
Caducoidal	oz. — .85	Methylgly (Wood) bbls. gal.	gal. .50 — .60
Camphoric	lb. — .455	Alkanet Root	lb. .25 — .30
Carabolic, cryst., bulk	lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Allspice, clean	lb. .11 — .15
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb. 1.45 — 1.60	Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb. .43 — .53
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 1.55 — 1.70	Sweet, Jordan	lb. .45 — .55
Crude, 10-95 p. c. gal.	lb. .40 — .90	Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb. 1.25 — 1.30
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .35 — .40	Powdered	lb. 1.40 — 1.45
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .08 — .10	Cape	lb. .14 — .18
1-lb.	lb. .70 — .70	Powdered	lb. .20 — .25
C. P.	oz. .32 — .32	Curacao, gourds	lb. .18 — .22
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz. .25 — .28	Socotrina, True	lb. .30 — .36
Cinnamic, synthetic, v. oz.	oz. .20 — .25	Powdered	lb. .38 — .45
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz. .25 — .25	Purified	lb. .75 — 1.00
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb. .57 — .63	Aloin, oz. v.	oz. .08 — .10
Granulated	lb. .61 — .66	Althea Root, Cut	lb. .55 — .60
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. lb.	.62 — .67	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb. .04 — .05
oz.	oz. .85 — 1.00	Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb. .14 — .14
Gallie	oz. .10 — .12	Ground, bls. or less	lb. .05 — .06
¾, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb. .85 — .90	Powdered, bbls. or less	lb. .04 — .08
Glycerophosphoric	oz. .22 — .30	Aluminum Acetate	lb. .80 — .85
Hippuric	oz. — .70	Metallic, powdered	oz. .10 — .12
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150. oz.	oz. .35 — .40	Sulphate, Com'l	lb. .07 — .08
Sealed Tube	oz. .50 — .52	Purified	lb. .20 — .22
Hydrobromic, conc., v.	oz. .10 — .12	Ambergris, gray	dr. 4.00 — 4.50
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	oz. .05 — .05	Ammonia Water, 18 deg. lb.	lb. .05 — .07
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.	oz. .10 — .12	20 deg.	lb. .07 — .09%
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut, pck. hot.	lb. 1.35 — 1.50	26 deg. Conc.	lb. .09 — .15
52 p.c., ceres. bt.	lb. .70 — .70	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb. .35 — .40
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent.	oz. .12 — .12	Powdered	lb. .75 — .75
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz. .06 — .10	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	oz. .10 — .14
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz. .09 — .11	Benzoate	oz. .12 — .16
lb.	oz. .90 — 1.00	From true Benzoic A oz.	oz. .22 — .26
Dilute	oz. .08 — .08	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Molybdic, C. P.	lb. 6.50 — 7.00	Carbonate, Jars	lb. .12 — .15
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 123 lbs 2½ c.) lb.	oz. .05 — .07	Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. lb.	lb. .23 — .31
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb. .10 — .15	Powdered	lb. .20 — .22
Nitro-Muriatic	lb. — .25	Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz. .12 — .15
Oleic, purified	lb. — .25	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85)	oz. .15 — .18
Oxalic	lb. .22 — .26	Iodide	lb. 4.40 — 4.50
Powdered	lb. .24 — .28	Molybdate	oz. .28 — .32
Phosphoric, diluted	lb. .14 — .19	Muriate	lb. .14 — .17
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c. lb.	oz. .35 — .40	Com'l Gran.	lb. .08½ — .14
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb. .40 — .45	C. P. Gran.	lb. .18 — .22
Glacial sticks	lb. .60 — .75	Powdered	lb. .15 — .20
Picric	lb. — .25	Nitrate, cryst.	lb. .22 — .23
Pyrogallic, ¾, ½, and 1 lb. cans	lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Granulated	lb. .22 — .23
1 oz. v.	oz. .20 — .24	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb. .45 — .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb. .18 — .22	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb. .45 — .50
Crude	gal. .20 — .30	Salicylate	lb. .95 — 1.25
Salicylic, 1-lb. carton	lb. 1.65 — 1.75	Sulphate	lb. .06 — .12
Bulk	lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Pure, resub.	lb. .25 — .28
From Gaultheria, oz. v.	lb. .25 — .30	Valerate	oz. .19 — .21
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb. — .50	Valerate	oz. .19 — .21
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb. — .02	Amyl Acetate	gal. 3.00 — 3.25
C. P.	lb. .05 — .06	Technical	oz. .45 — .55
Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.	lb. .13 — .16	Angelica Root, foreign	lb. .40 — .75
Tannic, Phar., 1b. cart. lb.	lb. .75 — .90	Seed	lb. .35 — .40
Medicinal	lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Anise Seed	lb. .18 — .20
Tartaric, cryst.	lb. .42 — .48	Star	lb. .28 — .31
Powdered	lb. .43 — .50	Anatto Seed	lb. .40 — .45
Trichloroacetic	oz. .20 — .22	Antipyrine	oz. .32 — .35
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz. .19 — .25	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ea.	oz. .225 — .225
Pyrogallic, ¾, ½, and 1 lb. cans	lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ea.	oz. 2.10 — 2.25
1 oz. v.	oz. .20 — .24	Areca Nuts	lb. .20 — .25
Pyroligneous, purified	lb. .18 — .22	Powdered	lb. .25 — .30
Crude	gal. .20 — .30	Aristol, Bayer	oz. 1.80 — 1.80
Salicylic, 1-lb. carton	lb. 1.65 — 1.75	Arnica Flowers	lb. .24 — .28
Bulk	lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Powdered	lb. .31 — .35
From Gaultheria, oz. v.	lb. .25 — .30	Root	lb. .50 — .55
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb. — .50	Arrowroot, American	lb. .08 — .10
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb. — .02	Bermuda, true	lb. .55 — .60
C. P.	lb. .05 — .06	Jamaica	lb. .20 — .25
Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.	lb. .12 — .14	St. Vincent	lb. .16 — .18
Tannic, Phar., 1b. cart. lb.	lb. .75 — .90	Taylor's, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .33 — .36
Medicinal	lb. 1.00 — 1.10		
Tartaric, cryst.	lb. .42 — .48		
Powdered	lb. .43 — .50		
Trichloroacetic	oz. .20 — .22		
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz. .19 — .25		

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	.15	—	.31
Hydrochlor., (true salt). oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, ½ths. ....	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	.27	—	.32	Galangal Root, selected	.23	—	.27
Valerate	.60	—	.70	Powdered	.35	—	.40	Powdered	.30	—	.34
Calamus Root, peeled	.22	—	.24	Seed	.65	—	.75	Galbanum, strained	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	.27	—	.31	Powdered	.75	—	.80	Gamboge, blocky	.85	—	.95
White, peeled and split	.52	—	.62	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900. ....	.49	—	.60	Powdered	.95	—	1.05
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	Flexible	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright	.90	—	1.00
Bromide	.85	—	.95	Colocynth, select	.45	—	.50	Garlic, on string, string	.20	—	.25
Chloride, crude	.08	—	.10	Pulp	.56	—	.60	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Fused	.55	—	.75	Colombia Root	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink	.90	—	1.00
Granulated	lb.	—	—	Cotsfoot Root	.25	—	.30	Gold	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate	.16	—	.22	Comfrey Root, crushed	.24	—	.26	Silver	.45	—	.50
Hydrogylphosphate	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true	.45	—	.50	Gelsemin, (Resinoid) ... oz.		—	5.00
Iodide	5.50	—	5.75	Conium Leaves	.18	—	.22	Gelseminine, C.P., crys-			
Lactate	.10	—	.12	Seed	.15	—	.20	tals, Ger., 15 gr. ea.			
Lactophosphate Sol, lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Copaida, S. A.	.41	—	.46	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ea.			
Permanganate	.25	—	.30	Para	.38	—	.43	Gelsemium Root	.20	—	.22
Phosphate, Precip.	.19	—	.40	Copper, Acetate, distilled	.49	—	.50	Powdered	.30	—	.35
Sulphate, Precip. pur.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root	.15	—	.18
Sulphite	.14	—	.16	Carbonate	.24	—	.32	Ginger Root, African	.20	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate	.02	—	.13	Chloride, pure, cryst.	.55	—	.60	Powdered	.12	—	.14
Calendula Flowers	lb.	—	—	Iodide	.40	—	.46	Jamaica, bleached	.16	—	.18
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	.65	—	.70	Subacetate (Verdigris)	.42	—	.43	Ground	.22	—	.24
Camphor, refined	.42½	—	.52	Powdered	.40	—	.45	Powdered	.24	—	.26
½ lb. squares	.43½	—	.53	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	.08	—	.10	Ginseng	8.00	—	8.50
Powdered	.50	—	.60	Barrels	.06	—	.06½	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums			
Japanese	.42	—	.51	Powdered	.12	—	.15	and bbls. added	.20%	—	.21
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	In cans	.22	—	.23
Smyna	.08½	—	.09½	Coriander	.10	—	.12	Less	.25	—	.28
So. American	.08½	—	.09½	Powdered	.15	—	.21	Gold and Sodium Chloride,			
Canella Bark, powdered	.30	—	.34	Corrosive Sublimate (see				U.S.P., 15 gr. v. doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Cannabis Indica Herb	2.00	—	2.15	Mercury Bichloride).				Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	1.20	—	1.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	6.50	—	7.00	Cotoin, true, ¼oz. v. oz.		—	27.00	Golden Seal Root	5.25	—	5.50
Powdered	6.50	—	7.00	Powdered		—	.25	Powdered	5.45	—	5.60
Chinese	1.25	—	1.35	Cramp Bark		—	.25	Grains of Paradise	.35	—	.40
Powdered	1.35	—	1.45	Coumarin		—	.24	Grindelia Robusta Herb	.40	—	.45
Capsicum	.35	—	.42	Cranesbill		—	.29	Powdered	.22	—	.27
Powdered	.37	—	.42	Powdered		—	.30	Guaiaac, Resin	.35	—	.45
Caraway	.14	—	.16	Cream Tartar, powd.		—	.35	Powdered	.45	—	.55
Powdered	.20	—	.22	Cresote, Beechwood		—	1.30	Wood rasped	.03	—	.06
Carbon Disulphide	.16	—	.20	Carbonate		—	.25	Guaiacol, liquid	2.75	—	3.25
Tetrachloride	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chlor (Butylchlor.)		—	.38	Carbone (lb. 4.25) ... oz.	.30	—	.35
Cardamom, Seed bleached	1.60	—	1.80	Cubeb Berries, sifted		—	.70	Salicyl. (Guaia. Salol) oz.		—	1.60
Decorticated	1.30	—	1.38	Powdered		—	.70	Valerianate (Geosote) oz.		—	1.34
Powdered	1.40	—	1.48	Cudbear		—	.40	Guarana (Paulinia) ... lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Carmine, No. 40	.35	—	.42	Culver's Root		—	.25	Powdered	1.50	—	1.65
Cascara Sagrada Bark	.18	—	.20	Cumin Seed		—	.30	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylon) oz.	.20	—	.25
Cascarilla Bark	.22	—	.26	Damiana Leaves		—	.20	Gutta Percha, crude chips	1.50	—	1.75
Cassia, China	.22	—	.24	Dandelion Herb		—	.25	Sheet	.1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	.28	—	.32	Root		—	.30	Heliotropin		—	.60
Fistula	.12	—	.18	Cut		—	.33	Hemlock Bark, crushed	.15	—	.18
Saigon, thin, select	.45	—	.60	Dextrine, yellow		—	.14	Powdered	.18	—	.20
Powdered	.55	—	.65	White		—	.07	Hemol.	.80	—	.85
Catechu, Medicinal	.16	—	.18	Digitalin, ½ths. oz.		—	.09	Hemp Seed	.06½	—	.09½
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	.27	—	.30	15 gr. vials		—	.50	Henbane Leaves, Eng.			
Celery Seed	.24	—	.28	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.		—	.55	German	.35	—	.45
Cereain, white	.25	—	.30	German		—	.32	Powdered	.45	—	.50
Yellow	.18	—	.20	Powdered		—	.37	Seed	.35	—	.35
Cerium Oxalate	.33	—	.37	Pressed, ozs.		—	.35	Henna Leaves	.25	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English	7 lb. bags	—	—	Dog Grass, cut		—	.36	Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ea.		—	.37
Prepared, Eng., Thomas	.11	—	.14	Dover's Powder		—	.30	Hexamethylenamine	.75	—	.80
8 lb. box, white	.50	—	.60	Dragon's Blood, powd.		—	.60	Holocain, 1 gm. vials		—	.35
Pink	.60	—	.70	Extra		—	.15	Homatropin Alk.	.41	—	.50
White, bbls.	.004	—	.04	Powdered		—	.65	Hydrobromide	.40	—	.45
Chamomile Flowers, Hun. lb.	.48	—	.52	Reeds		—	.85	Hydrochloride	.22	—	.33
Roman or Belgian	.46	—	.50	Duotol		—	.15	Salicylate and Sulphate	.40	—	.45
Chicke	.70	—	.75	Dwarf Elder		—	.35	gr. vials	.12	—	.15
Chinoidine	.11	—	.14	Echinacea Root		—	.25	Honey, strained	.12	—	.15
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	Elaterium		—	.70	Hops, select (1914) ... lb.	.10	—	.15
Chireta	.25	—	.30	Elderberries		—	.25	Pressed, ¾&½ lb. pkgs.	.43	—	.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	.75	—	1.00	Flowers, pressed		—	.32	Horehound Leaves	.20	—	.25
Chloroform	.40	—	.50	Juice, Sambuci		—	.30	Hydroastine, Alk., C.P. oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin	.24	—	.26	Elecampane Root		—	.18	Hydrochloride	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, self-dlb.	.28	—	.32	Ground		—	.20	Sulphate	28.00	—	30.00
Red	.36	—	.38	Elm Bark, select		—	.28	Hydrochinon	1.65	—	1.90
Yellow, Calisaya	.38	—	.44	Ground, pure		—	.22	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.			
Powdered	.45	—	.50	Powdered, pure		—	.23	Medicinal	.20	—	.25
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure oz.	.45	—	.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)		—	.33	Sol. Technical			
Salicylate	.35	—	.38	Ergot, Russian		—	1.20	Hyoscine Hydrob. 1 gr. v. gr.	.20	—	.29
Sulphate	.22	—	.30	Powdered		—	1.35	Hyoscamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials			
Cinchonine, Sulphate	.14	—	.18	Ether, Acetic		—	.45	Crystal, white	.30	—	.40
Salicylate	.18	—	.20	Chloric, U.S.P.		—	.60	Hydrobromide	.17	—	.20
Penang	.42	—	.46	Nitrous Conct.		—	.80	Iceland Moss	.16	—	.18
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ v. v. oz.	.43	—	.48	U.S.P.		—	.32	Ichthyol	4.25	—	4.50
Hydrochlor., crys., oz.	4.20	—	4.45	U.S.P., 1880		—	.30	Indigo, Bengal, true			
½ oz. vials	oz. 4.45	—	4.60	Washed		—	.29	Manila	1.25	—	1.35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	1.00	Valerianic		—	.25	Insect Powder	.46	—	.52
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	Eucaine Hydrochlor.		—	.35	Pure Uncold Dalm'n.	.65	—	.75
Truxillo	.55	—	.60	Eucalyptol, U. S. F.		—	.08	Iodine Bromide		—	.40
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	.09	—	.12	Eucalyptol		—	.10	Resublimed	4.15	—	4.25
Powdered	.18	—	.20	Euonymin (Eclect. powd.)		—	.15	Indiform, cryst. & powd.	4.60	—	4.75
Cochineal, Honduras	.70	—	.85	Euphorbium		—	.28	Deodorized	.60	—	.64
Powdered	.80	—	.95	Powdered		—	.35	Ipecac Root, Carthagenia	4.60	—	5.00
Cocaine	oz.	7.25	—	7.50	Less			Powdered			
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	—	7.25	Exalguine		—	Rio	4.75	—	5.00
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Exalguine		—	Irish Moss, bleached	.20	—	.25

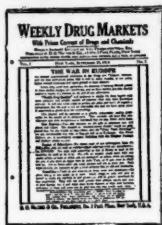
Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S.P., lb.	.18	—	.20
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	.80	—	.90
and Ammonia, Sol., lb.	.75	—	.83
and Quin. Cit., U.S.P.			
(12p.c.Q.) Scales, lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Quin. & Strychnine, lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Hypophosphite, lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Iodide, oz.	.35	—	.40
Syrup, lb.	.36	—	.42
Nitrate Soln., U.S.P., lb.	.27	—	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous), oz.	.08	—	.12
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	.68	—	.73
U. S. P. Scales, lb.	.75	—	.86
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots., lb.	.35	—	.40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.), lb.		—	.30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol., lb.	.75	—	.83
Quevenne's (by hydgn.), lb.	.48	—	.58
Salicylate, oz.	.11	—	.15
Sesquichloride, lb.	.30	—	.35
Solution, lb.	.09	—	.15
Subsulphate, lb.	.20	—	.27
Solution (Monsel's), lb.	.12	—	.15
Sulph., (Copperas), 100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.40
Cryst., pure, lb.	.08	—	.12
Dried, lb.	.15	—	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium, lb.	.70	—	.80
and Potass., Scales, lb.	.70	—	.80
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P., lb.		—	.20
Valerate, oz.	.20	—	.23
Isinglass, Russian, lb.	5.80	—	6.30
Iaborandi Leaves, lb.	.25	—	.35
Jalap Root, selected, lb.	.20	—	.26
Powdered, lb.	.28	—	.32
Juniper Berries, lb.	.08	—	.10
Kamala, lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Powdered, lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Purified, lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Kaolin, lb.	.07	—	.09
Kava Kava, lb.	.35	—	.40
Kino, lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered, lb.	.65	—	.70
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge., lb.	.17	—	.22
Powdered, lb.	.23	—	.28
Kousou, powdered, lb.	.55	—	.60
Lactucarium, lb.	4.50	—	7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root, lb.	.47	—	.55
Landoline, "B. J. D.", lb.		—	
Anhydrous, lb.		—	
"Leibreich", lb.		—	
Anhydrous, lb.		—	
Launum, "Merck", lb.	.88	—	.90
Anhydrous, lb.	1.23	—	1.25
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed, lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered, lb.	.50	—	.55
Lavender Flowers, lb.	.30	—	.35
Extra, lb.	.40	—	.45
Hand picked, lb.	.45	—	.50
Lead Acetate (Sugar), lb.	.12	—	.26
Chloride, lb.	.65	—	.75
Iodide, powdered, oz.	.34	—	.37
Nitrate, lb.	.20	—	.38
Leeches, best Swedish, ea.	.12	—	.15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons, lb.	.15	—	.20
Ground, lb.	.20	—	.25
Licorice, Cori., lb.	.33	—	.38
Mass, lb.	.32	—	.37
Powdered, lb.	.40	—	.45
Root, Russian, cu., lb.	.24	—	.28
Powdered, lb.	.22	—	.26
Root, Spanish, bundles, lb.	.17	—	.22
Powdered, lb.	.18	—	.23
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	.055	—	.065
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 1/4 lb.	.10	—	.12
Lithium Acetate, oz.		—	.22
Bitartrate, oz.		—	.24
Bromide, lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Carbonate, lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Citrate, lb.	1.70	—	1.85
Glycerophosphate, oz.	.35	—	.40
Salicylate, lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Lobelia Herb, lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered, lb.	.25	—	.30
Seed, clean, lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered, lb.	.40	—	.45
Lovage Root, sel., white, lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Seed, lb.	.60	—	.70
Lupulin, lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Lycopodium, lb.	1.28	—	1.38
Mace, whole, lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered, lb.	.75	—	.80
Magnesium, Benzoate, oz.		—	.20
Calcined, lb.	.50	—	.62
Carbonate, 4 ozs., lb.	.14	—	.24
2 ozs., lb.	.16	—	.25
Powdered, lb.	.20	—	.25
Ponderous, lb.	.80	—	.85
Glycerophosphate, oz.	.30	—	.32
Hypophosphite, pure, lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Metal, Powdered, oz.	.30	—	.32
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon oz.		—	.70
Phosphate, pure, oz.	.06	—	.08
Sulphate (Sal Epsom), lb.	.0134	—	.04
C. P. Crystals, lb.	.14	—	.16
Dried, lb.	.12	—	.20
Malva Flowers, large, lb.		—	
Blue, small, lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Mandrake Root, lb.	.18	—	.22
Powdered, lb.	.20	—	.28
Manganese, Bromide, oz.	.18	—	.23
Carbenate, crys., med., oz.	.08	—	.10
Chloride, cryst., lb.	.25	—	.55
Hypophosphite, lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Lactate, oz.	.22	—	.25
Oxide, black, powd., lb.	.08	—	.18
Manna, flake, large, lb.	.85	—	.92
Small, lb.	.52	—	.58
Marjoram Leaves, Ger., lb.	.42	—	.50
Mastic, lb.	.96	—	1.00
Matio Leaves, lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Menthol, cryst., lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Mercury, lb.	1.27	—	1.32
Ammon. (white precip.), lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Bichloride (cor. sub.), lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Powdered, lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bisulphite, lb.	.95	—	1.00
Chloride, mild, (Cal'd.), lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Iodide, green, Proto., lb.	3.15	—	3.90
Red (Pre.) Biniodide, lb.	3.40	—	4.00
Oxide, red (Red Pre.), lb.	1.10	—	1.42
Yellow, oz.	.13	—	.16
Salicylate, oz.	.27	—	.30
Sulphate (Turp. M'), lb.	1.05	—	1.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion), lb.	.65	—	.75
Millet Seed, lb.	.08	—	.15
German, lb.		—	
Morphine, Acet., 1/2 oz. v. oz.	5.70	—	5.85
Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	6.10	—	6.35
Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	5.85	—	6.00
Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	5.70	—	5.85
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. oz.	5.45	—	5.60
1/2 oz. vial.	5.70	—	5.85
Valerate, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	5.85	—	6.10
Mullen Flow., 1-lb. cans, lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Musk Root, lb.	.50	—	.55
Powdered, lb.	.60	—	.65
Mustard Seed, black, lb.	.14	—	.16
Ground, lb.	.18	—	.20
White, lb.	.15	—	.18
Ground, lb.	.28	—	.35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin), lb.	.28	—	.40
Naphthalene, flake or balls, lb.	.12	—	.15
Nickel and Ammon. Sul., lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphate, lb.		—	
Nutgalls, lb.	.30	—	.36
Powdered, lb.	.38	—	.42
Nutmegs, lb.	.25	—	.29
Extra large, .80 to lb.	.28	—	.32
Nux Vomica, lb.	.11	—	.13
Powdered, lb.	.22	—	.26
Oil, Almond, bitter, lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Without Acid, lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Sweet, pure, lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Amber, crude, dark, lb.	.20	—	.25
Rectified, lb.	.30	—	.35
Aniseed, Star, lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Benne (Sesame), Import-ed., bbls., or less., gal.	.85	—	1.00
Bergamot, lb.	3.35	—	3.50
Birch, Black (Betula), lb.	2.45	—	2.60
Cade, lb.	.25	—	.30
Cajuput, bottles, lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Camphor, lb.	.22	—	.28
Caraway, lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Cassia, lb.	1.25	—	1.60
Castor, American, lb.	1.25	—	1.16
Cedar Leaves, pure, lb.	.70	—	.80
Wood, lb.	.26	—	.32
Celery, oz.	.85	—	.95
Chaulmoogra, lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	.80	—	.90
Citronella, lb.	.55	—	1.45
Cloves, lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Coconut, Cochin, lb.	.22	—	.25
Ceylon, lb.	.18	—	.23
Copaia, lb.	.18	—	.23
Cod Liver, Newfland, gal.		—	
Norwegian, gal.	1.60	—	1.75
Bbls., ca. 40.00	—	41.00	
1/2 bbls., ca. 21.00	—	23.50	
Copaiba, pure, lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Coriander, oz.	.55	—	.65
Cottonseed, yel. & wh., gal.	.78	—	.83
Croton, lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Cubeb, lb.	.34	—	3.50
Cumin, lb.	4.60	—	4.85
Dill, oz.	.40	—	.45
Erigeron, true, lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Glycerophosphate, oz.	.30	—	.32
Eucalyptus, lb.	.75	—	.85
Fennel Seed, pure, lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Oil Gaultheria Leaf, lb.		—	
Grenan, Rose, nat'l., lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Turkish, lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Ginger, oz.	.45	—	.50
Gingergrass, lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Haarlem, Dutch, gross		—	
Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	4.50	—	4.75
Regular, gross		—	
Capsules, gross		—	27.00
Sylvester's, doz.		—	
Hemlock, lb.	.60	—	.80
Juniper Berries, lb.	1.45	—	2.00
Wood, lb.	.45	—	.55
Lard, gal.	.85	—	1.10
Lavender, Mitcham, oz.		—	
Flowers, lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Garden, French, lb.	.90	—	1.00
Spike, lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Lemon, lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Lemongrass, lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Limes, expressed, lb.	3.30	—	3.40
Distilled, lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Lincseed, boiled, gal.	.67	—	.75
Raw, gal.	.65	—	.72
Mace, distilled, lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Expressed, lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal, lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Menhaden, gal.	.45	—	.55
Mustard, artificial, lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Essential, oz.	.50	—	.60
Expressed, oz.	.90	—	1.10
Myrrane, lb.	.42	—	.47
Neatsfoot, gal.	.75	—	1.15
Neroli, Bigarade, best, oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Petale, extra, oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Nutmeg, lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Olive Lusa, Cream, 1/2 gal. & 1 gal. cans, gal.	3.25	—	3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans, gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Malaga, gal.	1.30	—	1.60
Orange, bitter, lb.	2.20	—	2.35
Sweet, lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Origanum, lb.	.35	—	.90
Palm, Lagos, Kernel, lb.	.20	—	.25
Paraffin, Light, gal.	.40	—	.50
Russian, gal.		—	
Patchouli, oz.	.45	—	.60
Peach Kernels, lb.	.40	—	.45
Peanut, gal.	1.00	—	1.20
Pennyroyal, lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.), lb.		—	3.90
Peppermint, N. Y., lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Hotchkiss, lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Western, lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Pimenta, lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Pine Needles, lb.	.60	—	.75
Poppy, true, lb.	.20	—	.25
Rape Seed, gal.	1.00	—	1.10
Rose, Kissanlik, oz.	10.00	—	11.00
Artificial, oz.	3.50	—	4.00
Rosemary Flowers, lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Trieste, lb.	.75	—	.90
Rosin, gal.	.35	—	.70
Rue, pure, oz.	.40	—	.50
Salad, Union Oil Co., gal.	.70	—	.75
Sandalwood, English, lb.	5.60	—	5.85
Savin, lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Spearmint, pure, lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Sassafras, lb.	.95	—	1.00
Sperm, winter, blhd, gal.	.85	—	1.00
Spruce, lb.	.75	—	.90
Tansy, lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Tar, U. S. P., gal.	.40	—	.50
Thyme, commercial, lb.	.35	—	.75
Red, No. 1, lb.	.70	—	1.80
White, lb.	.70	—	2.00
Whale, gal.	.70	—	.75
Wine, Ethereal, light, lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes, lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Wintergreen, lb.	4.60	—	4.90
Synthetic, lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Wormseed, Baltimore, lb.	2.50	—	2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good, lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Ointment, Mercurial, 3/4 mercury, lb.	.80	—	.85
1/3 Mercury, lb.	.70	—	.75
Olibanum, lb.	.20	—	.26
Opium (Natural), lb.	7.75	—	7.90
Granulated, lb.	9.40	—	10.00
U. S. F., powdered, lb.	9.30	—	10.00
Orange Flowers, lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Peel, Curacao, lb.	.10	—	.15
Orris, Florentine, lb.	.20	—	.25
Select Fingee, lb.	.90	—	2.00
Verona, lb.	.28	—	.32
Paraffin, lb.	.10	—	.12
Paraforn, oz.	.10	—	.14
Paraldehyde, lb.	1.15	—	1.30

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

	Rhubarb—	Powdered, extra tins. lb.	.75	.90
Parsley Brava Root	lb. .30	— .36		
Parsley Seed	lb. .31	— .36		
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v. ea.	lb. .40	— .40		
Pellitory Root	lb. .40	— .45		
Paris Green	lb. .18	— .22		
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	— .25		
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .18	— .22		
White	lb. .28	— .32		
Peppermint Herb Germ.	lb. .50	— .55		
Leaves, pressed ozs.	lb. .25	— .30		
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white, lb.	— .15			
Phenacetin, Bayer(lb. 8.00)oz.	— .66			
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 1.05	— 1.15		
Pilocar, Inc., Alk., pure...gr.	lb. .05	— .07		
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.gr.	lb. .05	— .07		
Hydrochloride	gr. .03	— .06		
Nitrate	gr. .03	— .06		
Pink Root, true	lb. .65	— .70		
Piperidine	oz. — .90			
Piperin	oz. .55	— .65		
Pitch, Burgandy, Amer.	lb. .10	— .12		
Plaster, calcined	bbi. 1.50	— 2.25		
True, dentist's sifted...bbl.	— .25			
Pleurisy Root	lb. .30	— .35		
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 3.10	— 3.25		
Poke Berries	lb. .20	— .22		
Root	lb. .16	— .22		
Powdered	lb. .20	— .25		
Poppy Heads	lb. .45	— .55		
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb. .20	— .22		
White	lb. .23	— .25		
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. .12	— .20		
White, sticks	lb. .32	— .40		
Potassium, Acetate	lb. .35	— .40		
Benzoate	oz. .15	— .22		
Bichromate	lb. .22	— .25		
Bicarbonate	lb. .28	— .32		
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb. .32	— .32		
C. P.	lb. — .40			
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar-	— .35			
Bromide	lb. 1.15	— 1.25		
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb. .18	— .22		
C. P.	lb. .40	— .45		
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. .20	— .25		
Chlorate	lb. .40	— .50		
Powdered	lb. .41	— .51		
Purified and gran.	lb. .42	— .52		
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .25	— .30		
Citrate	lb. .75	— .85		
Glycerophosphate	oz. .15	— .25		
Hypophosphate	lb. 1.10	— 1.25		
Iodide	lb. 3.20	— 3.80		
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	— .24		
Nitrate	lb. .14	— .22		
Powdered	lb. .15	— .23		
C. P.	lb. .25	— .30		
Permanganate	lb. .70	— .75		
Pure, powdered	lb. .76	— .81		
Prussiate, red	lb. .65	— .70		
Yellow	lb. .55	— .60		
Salicylate	oz. .12	— .15		
Sulphate, powdered	lb. .18	— .20		
C. P.	lb. .28	— .32		
Sulphide	lb. .24	— .32		
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol-	— .65			
uble Tartar)	lb. — .75			
Powder, Dover's, U. S. P. lb.	1.90	— 2.00		
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	— .30		
Powdered	lb. .32	— .37		
Berries	lb. .22	— .28		
Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 1.45	— 1.65		
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	— .25		
Quassia, rasped	lb. .08	— .11		
Powdered	lb. .15	— .25		
Quebracho Bark	lb. .25	— .30		
Quince Seed	lb. .90	— 1.10		
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .65	— .70		
Sulph.	oz. .45	— .60		
Quinine Alkaloid	oz. .66	— .70		
Acetate	oz. .68	— .72		
Bimurate	oz. .65	— .69		
Bisulphate	oz. .34	— .38		
Carbolate	oz. .80	— .84		
Hydrobromide	oz. .60	— .65		
Hydrochloride	oz. .58	— .63		
Lactate	oz. .66	— .71		
Salicylate	oz. .59	— .64		
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins oz.	— .26½	— .30		
5 oz. tins oz.	— .34	— .34		
1 oz. vials	lb. .34	— .37		
Tannate	oz. .35	— .40		
Valerate	oz. .63	— .65		
Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	— .14		
German	lb. .10	— .12		
Red Saunders	lb. — .10			
Resin, common	lb. .04	— .06		
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	Powdered	lb. .11	— .16	
Resorcin, pure white	lb. 1.65	— 1.75		
Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .80	— .90		
Clippings	lb. .35	— .45		
Powdered	lb. .66	— .90		
Rhubarb—	Powdered, extra tins. lb.	.75	— .90	
Rochelle Salt	lb. .22½	— .26½		
Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .22	— .24		
Red	lb. .22	— .25		
Rubidium Bromide	oz. — .175			
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea. .22½	— .25		
Sabadilla Seed	lb. .30	— .34		
Sacharin	lb. .27½	— .30		
Spanish, true Valencia	lb. 13.00	— 13.50		
Safrol	lb. .35	— .40		
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb. .26	— .28		
Domestic	lb. .32	— .38		
St. John's Bread	lb. .10	— .12		
Salicin	lb. .45	— .49		
Salol	lb. 1.70	— 1.90		
Sandalwood	lb. .20	— .25		
Ground	lb. .25	— .30		
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb. .32	— .36		
Santonin	lb. .35	— .375		
Sar'apilla Root, Hon. cut	lb. .60	— .65		
Mexican, cut	lb. .25	— .28		
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35		
Sassafras, Pith	oz. .18	— .20		
Bark	lb. .20	— .25		
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb. .18	— .20		
Scammony, Resin	oz. .25	— .28		
Solanopamine Hydrobromide,	15 gr. vial ea.	3.00	— 3.30	
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	lb. .75	— 1.00		
Senega Root	lb. .55	— .75		
Seiditz Mixture	lb. .18½	— .23½		
Senna L'ves, Alexandria	lb. .45	— .55		
Powdered	lb. .35	— .40		
Tinnevelly, select	lb. .32	— .36		
Serpentina (Va. Snake r't)lb.	.50	— .55		
Silver, Chloride	oz. .62	— .68		
Cyanide	oz. .100	— 1.04		
Nitrate, cryst.	oz. .38	— .40		
Fused Cones	oz. .43	— .45		
Stick (Lunar Caustic) oz.	.44	— .48		
Oxide	lb. 1.05	— 1.10		
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb. .24	— .30		
Powdered	lb. .29	— .34		
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20	— .25		
Snakeroot, Canada	lb. .40	— .60		
Soap, Castile, green	box .50	— .65		
Mottled, genuine	box .50	— .75		
White, Conti's	box .50	— .75		
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35		
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb. .20	— .24		
Cut	lb. .21	— .25		
Powdered	lb. .21	— .25		
Soda Ash	lb. .03	— .05		
Caustic, purified, fused	lb. .25	— .30		
Sodium, Acetate	lb. .15	— .34		
Arsenate	lb. .20	— .55		
Arsenate, pure	lb. .60	— .65		
Benzoate	lb. 2.00	— 2.15		
From True Benzoic A. lb.				
Bicarbonate	lb. .02½	— .05		
C. P., powdered	lb. .10	— .14		
Bichromate	lb. .18	— .22		
Bitartrate	lb. .80	— .90		
Bromide	lb. 1.10	— 1.20		
Carbon. (Sal Soda) 100 lbs. C. P., cryst. U.S.P. lb.	1.00	— 1.50		
Dried, purified	lb. .12	— .18		
Granulated	lb. .16	— .18		
Chlorate	lb. .22	— .32		
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .18	— .20		
Cinnamate	oz. .28	— .32		
Citrate	lb. .70	— .85		
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	lb. .16	— .20		
Hypophosphate	lb. .90	— 1.10		
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb. .04	— .06		
Kegs, 112 lbs. lb.	.02½	— .03		
Granular	lb. .02½	— .06		
Iodide (oz. .37 — .42) lb.	4.40	— 4.65		
Lactophosphate	oz. .14	— .18		
Phosphate, cryst.	lb. .07	— .10		
Pure granulated	lb. .08	— .12		
Recrystallized	lb. .11	— .13		
Dried	lb. .22	— .24		
Phosphomolybdate	oz. .45	— .50		
Salicylate	lb. 1.90	— 2.05		
From Oil Wintergr'n	lb. 3.00	— 3.25		
Silicate, dry	lb. .12	— .20		
Liquid	lb. .04	— .08		
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb. .03	— .04		
Pure cryst.	lb. .08	— .10		
Dry	lb. .08	— .12		
Sulphide	lb. .35	— .40		
Sulphocarbon (S'phophen).lb.	.57	— .70		
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb. .20½	— .25½		
Spearmint Leaves, ozs. oz.	.34	— .38		
Spermaceti, cakes	lb. .36	— .38		
Spikenard Root	lb. .25	— .35		
Spruce Gum	lb. 1.00	— 1.10		
Extra	lb. 1.50	— 1.65		
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. lb.	.54	— .69		
Spirit Ammonia—				
Aromatic	lb. .50	— .55		
Nitre, U.S.P.	lb. .47	— .52		
Spirits Turpentine	gal. .62	— .68		
Squawvine Root	lb. .20	— .25		
Quill Root, white	lb. .12	— .14		
Stillingia Root	lb. .18	— .22		
Powdered	lb. .23	— .30		
Stone Root	lb. .20	— .25		
Storax, liquid	lb. .45	— .48		
Stramonium Leaves	lb. .28	— .34		
Powdered	lb. .34	— .39		
Pressed, ozs.	lb. .36	— .40		
Seed	lb. .20	— .22		
Powdered	lb. .25	— .28		
Strontium Acetate	oz. .11	— .15		
Bromide	lb. .10	— .125		
Iodide	oz. .32	— .37		
Lactate	oz. .12	— .16		
Nitrate, dry	lb. .22	— .30		
Granular, C. P.	lb. .50	— .55		
Salicylate	lb. .12	— .150		
Strophanthus, Seed, brown lb.	.65	— .85		
Green	Powdered	lb. .16	— .20	
Strychnine, Acetate, ¼ths oz.	lb. 1.00	— 1.10		
Alk., pow'd, ½ oz. v.	lb. 1.05	— 1.15		
Nitrate, ¼ oz. v.	lb. 1.45	— 1.50		
Sulphate, ¼ oz. v.	lb. 1.05	— 1.15		
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb. .18	— .22		
1 lb. cartons	lb. .20	— .25		
Sulfonated Bayer	oz. .135			
L. & F.	oz. .60			
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	.575	— 6.00		
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. lb.	.725	— 7.50		
Sulphur, Iodide	oz. .35	— .40		
Flowers	lb. .02½	— .04		
Lac, precipitated	lb. .18	— .22		
Roll	lb. .02½	— .04		
Washed	lb. .09	— .12		
Sunflower Seeds	lb. .12	— .16		
Talcum, powdered	lb. .04	— .06		
Purified	lb. .16	— .20		
Tamarinde	kg. 2.80	— 3.00		
Tar Barbadoes	gal. .60	— .70		
No. Carolina, pt. cans. doz.				
Tartar Emetic	lb. .46	— .56		
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car. lb.	.50	— .65		
Thymol	lb. 8.50	— 9.50		
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. .65	— 6.75		
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb. 2.25	— 2.35		
Aleppo, No. 1	lb. 2.10	— 2.30		
Powdered	lb. 1.65	— 2.35		
Turpentine, Chian, gen. oz.	.33	— .38		
Venice Artificial	lb. .15	— .18		
Uva Ursi	lb. .10	— .14		
Valerian Root, English	lb. .85	— .90		
Powdered	lb. .95	— 1.00		
German	lb. .35	— .40		
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45		
Vanillin	oz. .55	— .65		
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb. .15	— .20		
Verdigrids, pow'd, pure	lb. .45	— .50		
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb. .48	— .53		
Bark of Tree	lb. .25	— .35		
Wax Bay Bees, yellow	lb. .28	— .32		
White	lb. .45	— .52		
Carnauba, No. 1	lb. .60	— .65		
Japan	lb. .18	— .23		
White Hellebore, Root	lb. .09	— .14		
Powdered	lb. .12	— .15		
White Pine Bark	lb. .15	— .20		
Wild Cherry Bark	lb. .12	— .16		
Ground	lb. .14	— .18		
Willow Bark, black	lb. .18	— .22		
White	lb. .18	— .25		
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	lb. .70	— .80		
Barrels	lb. .55	— .65		
Wormseed (Chenopodium) lb.	.16	— .18		
Levant (Santonica) lb.	.80	— .85		
Wormwood, bulk	lb. .20	— .25		
Yerba Santa	lb. .25	— .30		
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb. .28	— .32		
Bromide	oz. .10	— .14		
Chloride, fused	lb. .40	— .45		
Granulated	lb. .30	— .40		
Medicinal	lb. .30	— .40		
Iodide	oz. .37	— .40		
Hypophosphate	oz. .25	— .30		
Lactophosphate	oz. .25	— .30		
Metallic, C. P.	lb. .45	— .60		
Gran., free from As.	lb. .45	— .60		
Oxide, American U.S.P.	lb. .16	— .22		
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb. .50	— .55		
Permanganate	oz. .20	— .2		

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Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept., 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

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The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

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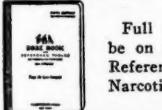
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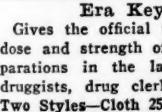
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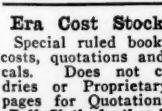


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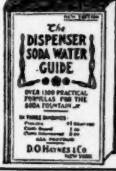
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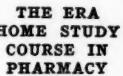
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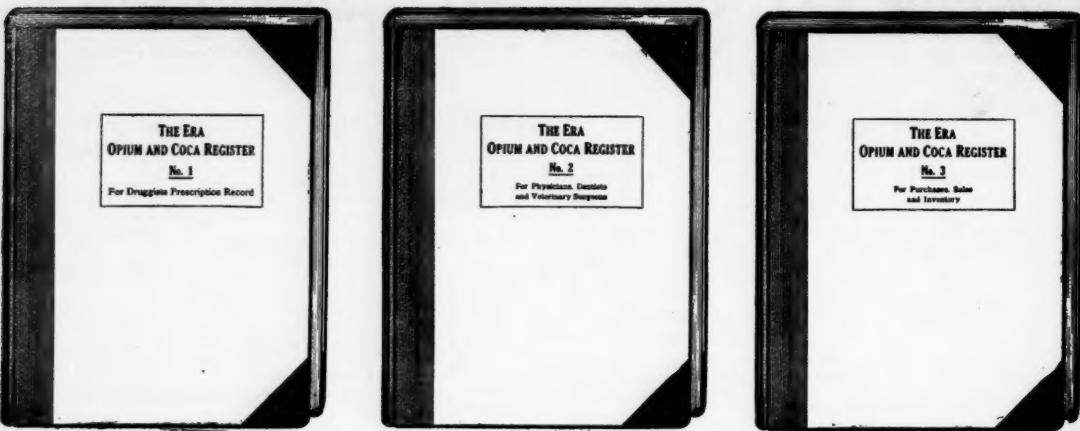
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Under the Regulations of the new Federal Anti-Narcotic Law which goes into effect on March 1, 1915, each druggist must keep a separate file of prescriptions that he fills for any of the drugs and preparations which come within this law; OR, he must keep a Record Book which shows:—(1) the number of the prescription, (2) the name of the physician or surgeon, and (3) the name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 2 for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons

Under the regulations of this Law, each Physician, Dentist or Veterinary Surgeon who dispenses or distributes (at his office) any of the drugs and preparations which come within this Law, MUST keep a Record Book which shows: (1) the date that such drug is dispensed or distributed; (2) what quantity dispensed or distributed in each case, and (3) the name and residence of the patient. This Record MUST be preserved for two years.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 3 for Purchases, Sales and Inventory

The law requires that all "persons" shall use the Official Order Blanks *in duplicate* for all such Sales and Purchases and preserve them for two years.

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